The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 915—Vol. XXIII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853. [Price 6d.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SPARE MINE MATERIALS.

MR. GUMMOE has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 7th of March next, at CHYPRASE, in the parish of St. Enoder, the following SPARE MINE MATERIALS, viz.:—

23 9 ft. 14 in. pumps.
1 4 ft. 14 in. matching.
2 10¼ ft. 13½ in. working barrels.
1 16 in. H-piece.
1 6 ft. 16 in. windbore.
1 9 ft. 44 in. windbore.
1 16 in. clack door-seat.
1 14 in. clack door-seat.
1 15 in. plunger-pole.
1 16 in. pole-case, with stuffing-box and glands.
1 very good water-wheel, 15 ft. diameter, and 2 ft. 6 in. breast, with 8 heads of stamps, complete.
1 water-wheel axle, with crank, gudgeons, &c.
1 stamps axle.
1 horse-whim.

For further particulars, apply to W. C. Morgan, Esq., on the mine; Capt. Webb, St. Austell; or to the auctioneer.—The sale will commence at Twelve o'clock precisely.
Dated Imperial Life and Fire Insurance Offices, St. Austell, Feb. 24, 1853.

DISC ENGINE.

MESSRS. SHUTTLEWORTH AND SONS have received instructions from the Assignees of Messrs. Ruffords and Wragge to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Bartholomew-lane, London, on Tuesday, 8th March, 1853, at Twelve o'clock, together, or in lots, as may be decided upon, and subject to conditions which will be then produced, the following LETTERS PATENT:—

1844, July 15th.—Letters Patent of this date, under the Great Seal of England, granted to Henry Davies, for making, using, exercising, and vending his Invention of certain Improvements in the Construction of Steam-engines, and also in the application of Steam to such engines, for England, Wales, the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, the Channel Islands, and the Colonies, for the term of 14 years.

1845, Oct. 2d.—Letters Patent of this date, granted to George Daniel Bishopp, for Improvements in certain Engines or Machines, used for obtaining mechanical power, and for raising and impelling fluids in England, Wales, the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, the Channel Islands, and the Colonies, for the term of 14 years.

1846, April 6th.—Letters Patent of this date, granted to the said George Daniel Bishopp, for the like Improvements in such Engines, or Machines, used in Scotland, for the term of 14 years. Certain licenses have been granted for the privilege of using the patents, copies of which will be produced at the sale.

Further particulars may be obtained of John Harward, Esq., solicitor to the assignees, Stourbridge; Wm. Murray, Esq., solicitor, London-street, Fenchurch-street, London; and of Frederick Whitmore, Esq., official assignee, Birmingham; or the auctioneers, Poultry, London.

IRONWORKS IN AYRSHIRE FOR SALE—At the GREATLY REDUCED UPSET PRICE of £60,000.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 23d March instant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of, in whole or in part, by private bargain), the IRONWORKS at MUIRKIRK and LUGAR, in the county of AYR, connected with each other by public railway.

The IRONWORKS at MUIRKIRK comprehend the MINERAL FIELDS adjoining, held on lease by the proprietors. The COAL FIELD especially, is not only one of the best in point of quality, but one of the cheapest wrought in Scotland. There are THREE BLAST FURNACES, and MALLEABLE IRON MACHINERY, moved by water-power, all now in full operation, and producing 90 tons of merchant bars, or rails, weekly; a commodious MANSION HOUSE; and a large extent of WORKMEN'S HOUSES; with all subsidiary accommodation for carrying on the business of ironmaking. This field and work are well known to produce the best quality of pig and bar-iron, and at a lower rate than any other work in Scotland.

The IRONWORKS at LUGAR consist of FOUR BLAST FURNACES, and are also connected with very extensive and valuable MINERAL FIELDS, held on lease from Sir James Boswell. The Blackband ironstone is known to be of the very best quality, and is not expensive to work. There are suitable breaks in all the leases. The MANAGER'S HOUSE and WORKMEN'S HOUSES are all new and commodious.

Both works are situated on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, whereby they have a direct communication with the ports of Ayrshire, with England, and with Glasgow. The freights from the Ayrshire ports to Liverpool, Belfast, &c., are in general moderate. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Aitken and Moffatt, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs. Walker and Melville, W. S., Edinburgh; or to Messrs. Bannatyne and Kirkwood, writers, Glasgow.—Glasgow, March, 1853.

WELLINGTON COLLIERY, in the FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—This colliery, which comprises about 30 acres of Starkey, 10 acres of Rocky, 120 acres of Smart Delph, 75 acres of Oaken-hill Delph, and 110 acres of the Brazilly Delph veins of coal, situate at Moseley-green, on the east side of the Forest of Dean, and close to the line of the intended Dean Forest, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool Railway, will be SOLD, BY AUCTION, in the month of March next, if not previously disposed of by private contract. There are TWO PIT SHAFTS in WORK, with PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES, and all necessary PLANT for the advantageous working of the mines; and a branch of the Severn and Wye tramway connects the colliery with Lydney basin, on the River Severn, and the South Wales Railway. The veins in operation are the Starkey, Rocky, and Smart Delph veins, yielding coal of excellent quality; and the Oaken-hill and Brazilly Delph veins, which have been partly worked, may be speedily re-opened with but little outlay. The purchaser of this colliery would be in a position to work several adjoining unopened sales of coal, the owners of which are willing to sell upon fair terms.—Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement. To treat by private contract, apply to Mr. Joseph Cooksey, mine agent, West Bromwich, near Birmingham. The property may be inspected on application at the colliery, to Mr. William Trafford, the overlooker.

GOLD, SILVER, AND LEAD SMELTING WORKS FOR SALE, ON THE RIVER TYNE, NEAR NEWCASTLE.—The extensive current going SMELTING WORKS for GOLD, SILVER, and LEAD ORES, situated at Howdon, about four miles east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with THREE ROWS of DESILVERIZING POTS, SMELTING, CALCINING, REFINING, REDUCING, &c., together 35 FURNACES, TWO STEAM-ENGINES, EDGE STONES, RED LEAD WORKS, a HIGH CHIMNEY, with a long range of flues, and CONDENSERS for collecting the fumes. The area of the works, which are held under a long lease from the Corporation on favourable terms, and which may be enfranchised at the option of the lessee, is upwards of 2 acres, having a quay wall and river frontage about 260 ft. in length; the depth of water at spring tides is 18 to 20 feet, and neap tides 14 to 16 ft., and at low water 8 to 9 ft.; with the refusal of an additional area of about 2 acres having a similar river frontage.

There is no locality so favourably situated for carrying on an extensive business in treating silver-lead and the above named ores as these works. Coal and coke, with other material necessary for such operations, can be had at the lowest possible cost from adjoining works; the whole establishment presenting a most desirable opportunity to the mining interests at the present time for the effectual carrying out of their undertakings.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, No. 12, Little Tower-street; Messrs. C. and L. H. Mac Rae, stock and sharebrokers, No. 57, Moorgate-street, London; or to Robert Hawthorn, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY TENDER, a COPPER and LEAD MINE of warrantable promise, in a mining district in CORNWALL. The sett is very extensive; dues 1-15th. A Cornish company of adventurers has already spent £6000 in developing a copper lode of large size, and extending 150 fms. in adit, driving 20 fms. below the surface, rose large masses of gossan and mundic, impregnated with carbonate and sulphate of copper, generally, throughout the extent of the lode opened, which is now open for inspection. An engine-shaft has been sunk, and still secure, 20 fms. below the adit, and opened about 8 fms. east and west on the course of the lode, which produced copper ores, worth, by assay, £14 5s. per ton, when the shares were readily sold at from £35 to £45 each. The water was drained at this level by a water engine, but from the increase of water in the mine, by the large size of the lode, the top power was found inadequate, and for want of means to erect steam power the mine was abandoned. A second company of adventurers obtained this sett, and spent several hundreds of pounds in another part of the mine, in opening on a lead lode, from 3 to 4 feet wide, producing good samples of lead and silver ore, who were compelled by the grant to put up a steam-engine within a limited time, and also being deficient of means to do so, sold the mine to the present proprietor. There is an elvan course, from 3 to 4 fms. wide, traversing through the entire sett in a south-east and north-west direction, which said elvan is supposed and believed to be the principal attracting power of all the mineral wealth of East Wheal Rose, and other opening mines in this locality. A large portion of the purchase money may be taken up in shares, or from the first profits realised by the said mine, provided the mine is worked on legitimate principles.—For further particulars, apply to "A. B." to be left at the Post-office, Truro, to whom tenders may be addressed until the 21st March inst. All communications will be promptly attended to.—Truro, March 2, 1853.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—To be LET, all those valuable COAL MINES, called or known as the BINN, the CROMBOUKE, the BRASSY, and the SIX and SEVEN FEET MINES, under the FOLD'S ESTATE, in the township of BEDFORD and parish of LEIGH, in the county of LANCASTER, comprising, by recent admeasurement, 25 acres 2 roods 23 perches, of the large measure of eight yards to the perch.

The Four Feet Mine, under the above estate, has been some time worked, and is now in lease to the executors of William Edward Milner; but the mines now offered have not yet been opened.

The canal of the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater is within three-quarters of a mile of this estate, and a railway is now in use from the canal to the Bedford Colliery, which might be made available, conditionally.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. John Lee, Hopecar, Bedford; Mr. Henry Boardman, Pheasant Inn, Queen's-square, Liverpool; Mr. Joseph Eckersley, the Folds, Bedford; Messrs. Beamont and Urmson, solicitors, Warrington; or Mr. Henry Mort, land and mine agent, Tyldesley, with whom a plan of the estate is lodged.

THICK COAL, WEST BROMWICH.—TO BE LET, on ROYALTY, about 13 or 14 acres of THICK COAL, situated at West Bromwich Heath, West Bromwich. The surface of the land is now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Johnson. For particulars, and to treat, apply to Messrs. Hunt and Thurstaid, solicitors, Wednesbury.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

Mr. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. CROFTS having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to DIVIDEND MINES, has on hand, or can procure, the best of those appearing in the London market, and in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, which, judiciously selected, will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

In PROGRESSIVE MINES, Mr CROFTS when called upon to recommend will do so, but prefers to be asked an opinion rather than give one. The mines of this class most in demand this week have been as under:—

East Tamar	North Wheal Robert	Wheal Norris
Wheal Arthur	Stoke Climsland Con.	North Damsel
Penllyne Court	Wh. Carpenter, S. Syd.	Balnoon Consols
Tavy Consols	Wheal Golden	Merllyn
East Russell	North Wheal Trelawny	West Wheal Towan
Wheal Russell	Wheal Edward	Herodsfoot
Hennock	Clive	North British
Wheal Yeoland	East Tamar	Scottish Australian

Mr. CROFTS transacts every description of business through the medium of the Stock Exchange, but more particularly in COLONIAL GOLD, PORT PHILIP, and NOUVEAU MONDE; and NORTH BRITISH, and SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN LAND SHARES; the two latter may, perhaps, be designated as the most eligible investments of the day.

Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.
Dated Friday, March 4, 1853, No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

MR. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT, 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years), Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the *Mining Journal*, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. LANE will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 21, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, AND 28, NEW BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

Mr. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Kilbricken	Treavarean
Alfred Consols	Leeds and St. Aubyn	Trumpet Consols
Alltyr-Clyd	Leeds Town Consols	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate)
Anglo-Californian	Leisant Consols	Tywardreath
Balnoon Beacon	Levant Liberty	Tywarnhayle
Bedford United	Linares	Union Tin
Bell and Lanarth	Marke Valley	Unity Consols
Bicton Consols.	Mary Ann	United Mines (Tavisk.)
Black Craig	Mendip Hills	United Mines (Gwen.)
Bodmin Consols	Merllyn Michell	Venton
Boringdon Consols	Molland	Wellington
Boscaswell Downs	Monarch Gold	West Abraham
Boscean Brewer	Mostyn	West Alfred Consols
Botallack	Nansegollan	West Caradon
Britannia Gold & Copper	Nant-y-Car	West Damsel
Bronfloyd	Neptune	West Darlington
Burra Burra (Australia)	North Levant	West Ding Dong
Callington	North Frances	West Stray Park
Caradon Wood	North Basset	West Phœnix (free sh.)
Carsons Creek	North Cornwall	West Providence
Cathedral Carvannal	North Damsel	West Russell
Castle Dinas Carn Brea	North Pool	West Seton
Cwm Erfin	North Roskear	West Treasury
Cawson Hill	North Stafford. Coal	West Trethellan
Chyprase Consols	North Wheal Robert	Wheal Brewer
Clive Comford	North Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Buller
Colonial Condurrow	Nouveau Monde	Wheal Carne
Cook's Kitchen	Okel Tor	Wheal Catherine
Carvannal	Orsedd	Wheal Comford
Craddock Moor	Par Consols	Wheal Clifford
Crow Hill	Pembroke & E. Crinnis	Wheal Golden
Cubert Darren	Pendarves and St. Aubyn	Wheal Ellen (Breage)
Devon Burra Burra	Penhale Consols	Wheal Enys (Wendron)
Devon and Courtenay	Penzance Consols	Wheal Fanny
Devon Consols North	Perran St. George	Wheal Fatwork
Devon Great Consols	Phœnix Great Consols	Wheal Fortune (Breage)
Devon Kapunda	Poltimore	Wheal Kitty
Dolcoath	Port Philip & Col. Gold	Wheal Langford
Duke of Cornwall	Praed Consols	Wheal Lovel
East Alfred Consols	Prignant Consols	Wheal Norris
East Black Craig	Rix Hill	Wheal Russell
East Darren	Round Hill (Salop)	Wheal Reeth
East Halamanning	Silver Valley	Wheal Robin
East Margaret	Sidney Godolphin	Wheal Samson
East Pool	Sourton Consols	Wheal Squire
East Russell	South Frances	Wheal Surprise
East Seton and Maude	South Caradon	Wheal Trebarvah
East Tamar	South Condurrow	Wheal Trefusis
East Wheal Rose	South of Scotland	Wheal Trelawny
East Wheal Russell	South-West Phœnix	Wheal Tremayne
Esgair Llee	South Wh. Basset	Wheal Tryphena
Exmoor Eliza	South Wheal Lovel	Wheal Seton
Four Dargue (Cumberl.)	South Carn Brea	Wheal Sydney
Garreg Gonamena	South Tolgus	Wheal Uny
Golden Mile Lead Mines	Spearne Consols	Wheal Wrey
Grambler and St. Aubyn	St. Aubyn and Grylls	Wheal Zion
Great Beam	St. Day United	West Wheal Alfred
Great Crinnis	St. Ive's Consols	West Wheal Frances
Great Nugget Vein Co.	Stray Park	West Wheal Robins
Great Sheba Consols	Swanpool	West Wheal Russell
Great Crinnis	Tavy Consols	West Wheal Treasury
Great Work	Tamar Consols	Wheal Tehidy
Great Wheal Alfred	Tees Side Tincroft	West Basset [Tawton.
Great Wheal Baddern	Trebarvah	Wheal Fortune (South
Great Wheal Fortune	Trebell Consols	Wheal Gill Wheal Jane
Great Wheal Vor	Trefusis Trehane	Wheal Langford
Great Bryn Consols	Trelawny Trevena	Wheal Lemon
Halamanning	Treviskey and Barrier.	Whitford
Herodsfoot	Treluebeck	Wood Mine

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

J. J. REYNOLDS will furnish a LIST, with the LATEST PRICES, of DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, together with others of a speculative character, which promise ultimately to remunerate the capitalist, the former and latter under the most respectable management—a most important point to be considered by persons disposed to invest, not only as regards the management, but especially in speculative mines, the respectability of the parties with whom they embark as co-adventurers.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—March 4, 1853.

SOUTH CRENVER MINE.—The OFFICES of this Company are REMOVED to No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET.

CALSTOCK UNITED MINES.—The OFFICES of this Company are REMOVED to No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET.

HAWKMOOR MINING COMPANY.—The OFFICES are REMOVED to No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET.

CLOWANCE WOOD MINING COMPANY.—The OFFICES are REMOVED to No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET.

MR. J. H. MANDEVILLE REMOVED TO No. 2, PINNER'S HALL COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

MINING SHARES.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, 200 Alten, 100 East Wheal George, 100 East Crowndale; also a few Pembroke and East Crinnis, Wheal Uny, and Tolvenbury. FOR SALE, 100 Combmartin Consols, 100 East Wheal Vor, 100 Wheal Sarah, 50 North Basset, 50 East Alfred Consols, 50 Gawton United, and 100 Monarch Gold.—Apply to Mr. J. H. Mandeville, 2, Pinner's Hall-court, Old Broad-street.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD KING has REMOVED to No. 3, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, where all communications relative to the following mines will receive immediate attention:—Pembroke and East Crinnis Mining Company, North Buller, Wheal Uny, Boiling Well, Wheal Harriett and Clijah and Wentworth.

MESSRS. R. SYMONS AND SON, SURVEYORS, LITHOGRAPHERS, &c., TRURO.—LAND and MINES SURVEYED, and PLANS and SECTIONS DRAWN; MAPS, PLANS, SECTIONS OF MINES, CIRCULARS, PROSPECTUSES, BANKERS' CHEQUES, CARDS, &c., LITHOGRAPHED in the BEST STYLE.

FIFTY SHARES IN WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON) FOR SALE, at 35s. each.—Apply to Mr. C. Wilkinson, sharebroker, 6, Boyal Alley-lane, Hull.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectable established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consols	Trelawny	Wheal Margaret
West Providence	Bedford United	St. John del Rey
Lewis	South Tamar	Cobre
Trumpet Consols	North Basset	Alten
Tamar Consols	Carn Brea	Copiapo
Trehane	Tincroft	Cocaes

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

East Russell	Wheal Edward	Treleigh
St. Day United	Wheal Arthur	North Downs
Wheal Norris	Tavy Consols	West Towan
Rorrington	Stray Park	East Basset
North Damsel	Wheal Grenville	East Tamar
Herodsfoot	Wheal Harriett	Wheal Cupid
Gawton United	Garreg Cubert	Halamanning

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MINES.—The increased demand for metals, and the improvement in machinery and science, tend to the more profitable working of mines now than at any previous period. Devon Great Consols, on which only £1 per share has been paid, are now readily marketable at £450 to £460 per share; Wheal Buller shares £5 paid, are marketable at £1200 to £1250 per share; Wheal Basset shares, £10 paid, are marketable at £560 to £580 per share; and many other British copper, lead and tin mines are paying several hundreds per cent. profit on the original cost. Established dividend-paying mines of the best character may be bought to pay the purchaser from £15 to £20 per cent. per annum. Mines progressing, situate in good districts, under honest and able management, afford a wider field for profit than any other speculation. It is also true that the market values of English mines are rarely, if ever, influenced by political and extraneous causes, which produce such fearful fluctuations in railway and Stock Exchange securities generally. The dividends are usually declared and paid promptly every two or three months; and the influx of capital which mining investment is attracting renders this security, when judiciously selected, readily convertable. These remarks do not apply to the host of spurious schemes daily thrust upon the market, but only to the *bonâ fide* adventures which are under the management of miners and capitalists of tried experience and known respectability. Every information afforded, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms.—JAMES STEVENS TRIPP and Co., mining offices, Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, F.G.S., MINING ENGINEER, will undertake the INSPECTION of every description of MINERAL PROPERTY, and REPORT THEREON. Communications addressed to Mr. Murray, 76, Cornhill, 35, Craven-street, Strand, will meet attention.

THREE THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED, to SECURE the PURCHASE of a FREEHOLD ESTATE, PARTLY MINERAL. A very handsome commission will be divided with any gentleman who can immediately pay down the amount.—Letters only to Mr. Rumsey, solicitor, No. 50, Frederick-street, Gray's-inn-road, London.

PARTNERSHIP.—IRON TRADE.—ADVERTISER carries on a OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS in a profitable branch of the IRON TRADE in LONDON, with a capital of about £2500, which he finds inadequate to his daily increasing business. Any RESPECTABLE MAN having immediately at his command a similar amount of capital would be taken into PARTNERSHIP on equal terms provided he understands business, and will attend to it. The nett income for each partner will be not less than £1000 per annum.—Address, in the first instance, "M. Y.," care of Mr. Baynes, 9, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

THE ADVERTISER is desirous of being ADMITTED as PARTNER in some business in which his knowledge of MECHANICS and CHEMISTRY may be usefully applied. He is a young man of an active disposition and has had the advantage not only of a good education but of some practical experience. He can give the most unexceptionable references, as well for the respectability of his connections, as for his own steadiness and good conduct; and his object being a permanent establishment, he requests that any person who may answer this advertisement will be explicit as to the nature of the concern in which he is engaged. Address, "M. N.," 54, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

A MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE, with a very extensive practice, has now a VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.—Apply in the first instance to "W.," Post-office, Longton.

CALIFORNIA.—TO ENGINEERS.—A good MECHANICAL BLACKSMITH, competent to put up mining machinery from drawings, and fully enabled to keep it in repair when at work, is REQUIRED to PROCEED to the country IMMEDIATELY. An agreement for two years must be entered into. Letters pre-paid, stating terms, qualifications, references, &c., to be addressed "C.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED,—An ENGAGEMENT as VIEWER, or MINE AGENT, at a COLLIERY, by a person who has had sixteen years' experience in the large collieries of Northumberland and Durham. With respect to character, ability, &c., the advertiser will be glad to refer to parties of the highest standing in the trade. Address, "B. R.," Durham, care of the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a good SECOND-HAND HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE, of about 35 or 40-horse power, with boilers, boilers, complete.—Address, John Roberts and Co., Tividale Ironworks, near Dudley.

TO IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, 30-horse HIGH-PRESSURE BEAM ENGINE, bore of cylinder 21 in., stroke 6 ft., with spur fly-wheel, equal new; 2 20-horse HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES, bore of cylinder 19 in., stroke 3 ft. 6 in.; 1 12-horse ditto, cylinder 12 in., 2 ft. stroke; 1 10-horse ditto, cylinder 10 in., 2 ft. stroke, new; also 300 tons of CONTRACTORS' RAILS, from 30 to 45 lbs. per yard; 1 UPRIGHT DRILL, by Wentworth, equal to new.—Application to be made to Mr. W. Kirk, auctioneer and agent, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, 260 yards 21-in. diameter PUMPS, with bucket trees, clack-pieces, windbore and working-barrels, complete. They are in excellent order; having been in use very short time, are quite as good as new. They lie ready for delivery at a railway station in the north of England.—For price and other particulars, apply to Hague Brothers, patent rope manufacturers, Gateshead on Tyne.

TO GAS COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, TWO of JONES'S PATENT EXHAUSTERS or BLOWERS, of the largest size at present manufactured, being each capable of passing 60,000 cubic ft. of gas per hour. Makers' price £150 each nett. One has not been used, and the other is in excellent condition. Lowest price for the two, £200.—Apply to Mason and Elkington, Pembroke Copper Works, South Wales.

STEAM-ENGINE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a very superior ENGINE, in excellent working order, with horizontal cylinder, boiler, erected in engine-house, and winding gear, complete. It is in every respect adapted for either a winding or pumping-engine, and will work up to about 40-horse power.—For further particulars, apply to Charles Low, Esq., Swansea; or to J. B. Balcombe, Esq., 19, Royal Exchange, City.

ARUNDELL UNITED COPPER MINES.—A GENTLEMAN has TWENTY SHARES in the above, and wishes TO DISPOSE OF THEM. Application to be made by letter (pre-paid) to John Charles Parratt, Esq., Claphan Common, Surrey.

FOR SALE, NORTH POOL, EAST CROWNDALE, and DALHRIEW MINING SHARES.—Apply to Messrs. Peppercorne, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

DINAS GREAT COPPER MINE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers in this Mine will TAKE PLACE at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at Two o'clock precisely.

WHEAL PROCKTER.—DIVIDEND.—The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that they will be prepared, by the sale of ores, to declare ONE SHILLING per share DIVIDEND, PAYABLE on Lady-day next, on all shares which have been allotted to the 17th of March.

J. E. PROCKTER, Purser.

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.—JOHN GRAHAM, HARRINGTON, near WORKINGTON, CUMBERLAND, is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS to SUPPLY IRONSTONE and FIRE-CLAY.—For full particulars apply as above.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY,

Southern Shore of Lake Superior, Michigan, United States.
Formed under an Act of the State of Michigan, enacted in February, 1853.
Incorporated with cap. 55 of the Revised Statutes for Limited Liability.
Capital 500,000 Dollars, or £100,000. In Shares of 5 Dollars, or £1 each; and in Scrip Certificates, of 10 Shares each, of 50 Dollars, or £10.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GEORGE MACLEAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Maclean, Maris and Co.), 3, Abchurch-lane.
FREDERICK TAYLOR, Esq., Liverpool.
J. N. BROWNE, Esq., 5, Tokenhouse-yard.
THOMAS GARLAND, Esq., Fairfield, Redruth, Cornwall.
Captain LEICESTER VERNON, Ardington House, Wantage, Berks.
CHARLES W. GRAHAM, Esq., 16, Bishopsgate-street Within.
WILLIAM WARD, Esq., New York. } United States of
HORATIO BIGELOW, Esq., Boston. } America.
SAMUEL W. HILL, Esq., Eagle Harbour, Lake Superior. }

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BANKERS—Bank of the Republic, New York; Sir Charles Price, Bart., and Co., 3, King William-street, London.

SOLICITORS—P. T. Woodbury, Esq., 15, Wall-street, New York; William Loaden, Esq., 28, Bedford-place, Russell-square, London.

STOCK BROKERS—In New York: Messrs. Haight and McLean, Merchants' Exchange.—In London: Messrs. Sheppard and Sons, 28, Threadneedle-street; Messrs. H. R. Price and Pott, Pope's Head-alley.—In Manchester: Messrs. Judson and Walker.—In Liverpool: Messrs. Henry Davies and Co.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—35, Wall-street, New York.
147, Leadenhall-street, London.

The object of this Company is the working of a tract of mineral ground on the southern shore of Lake Superior. A reference to any ordinary map of that Lake will show a promontory, jutting from the south, named Keweenaw Point. It is on this point that the rich deposits of native copper have mostly been found; and at nearly the central part of the mineral range is the location which this Company proposes to occupy.

The copper district of Lake Superior differs from almost every other mineral field in the remarkable uniformity presented by the appearance of the lodes, the character of the strata, and the richness of the ore. Adjoining the Lake is a run of sandstone, stretching along the coast for the whole length of the promontory. In this very little copper is found. Next comes a channel of amygdaloid trap, and parallel with it a run of greenstone. The copper is found chiefly in the trap, between the sandstone and the greenstone, and sometimes stretching into the latter. The lodes run north and south, and so cut those strata at right angles. It is on the line of this trap formation, for about twenty-five miles in length, that the principal Lake Superior Copper Mines have been worked, and with such success, that no one mine, on which a fair amount of capital and labour has been expended, has proved a failure.

About ten miles west of the Company's location, is the Cliff Mine (belonging to the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company), from which copper was produced in 1851, to the value of 38,000*l.*; and from which the produce of last year is calculated at 60,000*l.* The actual profit divided among the Shareholders in this Company, in the year 1849, was 59,980 dollars; in 1850, 83,398 dollars; and in 1851, 59,085 dollars; making a total profit, in three years, of about 40,000*l.* sterling, besides leaving a reserve of 103,000 dollars. Eastward from the Cliff Mines, and situate at nearly equal distances, between them and the tract now under notice, are the Phœnix, the Copper Falls, and the Eagle Harbour Mines. These three are mines of great promise. The Copper Falls Company, in particular, are carrying on their operations with much spirit. The following quotation is from the Agent's Report, dated the 15th December last:—

"In shaft No. 5, we have gone down by the side of the mass (native copper) twenty-two feet. Yesterday we made an effort to get through the bottom of it. A thin plate of vein rock came off from the side, leaving a perfectly smooth wall of copper. This mass must weigh from 50 to 60 tons. I have measured the part in sight, and it contains 110 cubic feet, which, at 558 pounds to the foot, gives above 30 tons of pure copper.

"In No. 4 shaft, there is a mass over 20 feet high. I cannot say how thick and how long it may be."

December 31, 1852.—"The Hill vein is looking better than ever. Shaft No. 5 is now down 37 feet by the side of the large mass. We have not been able to get through it, or even into it anywhere, in that depth. I shall not decide that the mass continues unbroken to the depth of 37 feet, and yet it may be so.

"We have a mass of copper in the Copper Falls vein, in the gallery opening south from No. 1 shaft. It was met with last evening. In the same level, opening north, we have a vein three feet wide, and rich in barrel and stamp copper."

Another mine, now being prosecuted in the most spirited manner, is the North West Mining Company's tract, lying directly south of the land belonging to this Company, and on the continuation of the lodes, which run through it. Six other Companies are at work further eastward, which have lately commenced operations under the most encouraging prospects of success.

The Lake Superior Mining Company propose to work a tract lying just in the centre of this rich Copper district, and northward, on the lodes worked by the North West Company. The following Report from Mr. W. H. Stevens, who has visited the spot, and whose integrity and mining ability are well known, gives an intelligent view of the principal features of this property:—

LETTER FROM MR. W. H. STEVENS TO WILLIAM WARD, ESQ.

"Eagle Harbour, Lake Superior, October 10th, 1852.

"These lands are situated within two miles of Agate Harbour, which is one of the best upon the southern coast of Lake Superior. The water in this harbour is from twenty to one hundred feet deep, and very bold shores. Vessels can lie in it within twenty feet of the shore, and unload during the severest gales, with perfect safety. From this harbour to the mines above referred to, there is an ascent from fifty to one hundred feet to the mile, through a beautiful growth of heavy timber, birch, maple, pine, balsam, spruce, iron-wood, bass-wood, &c., and the entire tract of land referred to is covered by the same kinds of timber, and of a very excellent growth, sufficient for all mining purposes for many years.

"The mines are situated upon the northern escarpment of the great trap range of Keweenaw Point. From the south boundary of the said lands, and going due north, the land descends some two hundred and fifty feet within three-fourths of a mile; then there is an abrupt precipice of some two hundred feet; from the summit of this mountain there is a gradual descent to the lake shore (or Agate Harbour).

"The veins upon the said lands vary from ten to twenty degrees east of a south course, and underlay to the eastward, say two feet to the hundred. The first vein has been opened and exposed on the surface by open cuttings, for several feet in length and depth, at seven or eight points, within a distance of some two thousand feet, and at no point does the vein show less than two or two and a-half feet in width, and at several points it is from seven to eight feet in width, and at every point it contains small pieces and fine particles of native copper. The matrix or vein-stone is calcareous spar, quartz, phrenite, laumonite, chlorite, and zeolite, and all containing native copper. It is well defined by two good smooth walls, with five feet clearage. It is situated in the great northern range of amygdaloidal rock, and has the same geological position as the Copper Falls and Phœnix Copper Company, and the same character of rock as the Pittsburgh and Boston, Copper Falls, Phœnix, North-West, and North-Western Mines. There are two other veins of equal promise composed of the same material, situated in the same range of rocks, from one-fourth, to one-third of a mile from the one before mentioned, and where they have been opened, are of equal promise to the one already described. These veins have been worked by some ancient race of people, evidently for copper, but not to a sufficient extent to make the former workings at present available, further than to trace the veins by the pits, which are from ten to twenty feet in length, and from two to eight or ten feet deep.

"The principal vein, as well as the other veins alluded to, can be opened very extensively, and, comparatively speaking, at a very trifling expense. The adit level will be commenced at the base of the hill, in such a manner as to conduct the surface water from each shaft, and by commencing three or four shafts on the vein at a distance of three hundred feet apart, and the level (on the vein), at the same time, will enable the Company to open a Mine some twelve or fifteen hundred feet in length, and from one hundred and eighty to two hundred and forty feet deep, in the first twelve months. The Pittsburgh and Boston Company have their Mine opened only fifteen hundred feet in length, and three hundred feet below the adit level. They have taken out some six thousand five hundred tons of Copper, with an undiminished supply in prospect; in fact, the Mine never looked as well above as it does in the lowest levels—masses of pure copper, of enormous size, and the vein, about three feet wide, full of copper. We may expect this Mine, when opened as above indicated, will produce equally good results, fully sufficient to warrant an increase of miners from time to time, to extend the levels, sink shafts, stope down the vein, erect machinery, pulverize the mineral, and separate the copper. When machinery is erected, and the Mine fairly opened to the extent of one hundred and twenty feet below the adit, and fifteen hundred feet in length, it will require an expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars. Cornish, German, and Irish miners can be employed by contract (all mining work is done by contract), at an expense of from twenty dollars to twenty-five dollars per month. There are plenty of Irish, Germans, and Americans, that can be employed as surface men, at from twelve dollars to fifteen dollars per month. The county is not only well supplied with men, but with everything that a mining company can require to prosecute their work with. Traders, in every branch of business, are established at our harbours, where we get everything we want at very reasonable rates. I have examined the location thoroughly, and, considering all the advantages for timber, water, harbour, and great facility for drainage, and above all its rich mineral prospects, I can safely recommend it."

The land which it is now proposed to work is the property of an American gentleman, William Ward, Esq., of New York, with whom a negociation has been concluded, by which the Company become the absolute proprietors of the tract for 36,000*l.*, subject only to a tax of one dollar on every ton of pure copper, payable to the Treasurer of the State of Michigan, in lieu of all other taxes. The Directors, however, being anxious to have every possible guarantee for the *bonâ fide* value of the property, have made the purchase, subject to the following conditions:—1st, That the amount to be paid for the purchase be in free Shares instead of cash. 2nd, That a person of good mining experience and ability be appointed to survey the tract on the Company's behalf, and that the first moiety of the Shares be delivered to the vendor, only in the event of such further Report being entirely satisfactory; and, 3rdly, That the second moiety be handed over only when the value of the Mine shall have been demonstrated by the payment of a dividend of profit to the Shareholders. To these terms Mr. Ward has readily acceded, and has, in addition, taken 10,000 of the Company's Shares, at 1*l.* each, in common with the other Shareholders.

The Directors propose that Mr. William Petherick, formerly an agent at the Fowey Consols and Lanescot Mines, in Cornwall, and now the Manager of the North West Company's Mines, Lake Superior, to which reference has already been made, as lying contiguous to the Company's tract, be appointed to survey and report upon the tract now on offer. If that gentleman's report should not be favourable, the subscribed capital (deducting the small amount incurred in preliminary expenses, unless the same be met by the interest on capital) will at once be returned to the Shareholders; but should Mr. Petherick's Report confirm the statements made by Mr. Stevens, they will proceed to active operations, in the confident hope of opening up a Mine of great importance and permanent value.

It may be proper to advert to an impression which prevails, that the cost of conveyance of Copper Ore from Lake Superior to the sea-board is a formidable obstacle to mining enterprise in that quarter. Such is not the case. It is true that the conveyance of a ton of Ore from Keweenaw to Boston is ten times as much as the freight of a ton of Ore from Cornwall to Swansea; but it must be taken into account that the Cornish Ores contain, on an average, only about seven per cent. of metal, whereas the Lake Superior Ores contain seventy to eighty per cent. At this time these Ores can be conveyed from Eagle Harbour to Boston for forty-five shillings per ton; so that, on the ton of metal, instead of the ton of ore, which is the fair mode of stating the cost, the charge of conveyance is no more than from Cornwall to Wales.

A specimen of the Copper found in the Lake Superior district—about a ton weight—may be seen at the temporary office, 147, Leadenhall-street. This mass of copper was not raised from either of the lodes in the Company's location, but it is to be regarded merely as a sample of the ore produced throughout the district. The Directors have in their possession a stone, taken from one of the lodes in their own tract, of precisely the same quality as this remarkable specimen.

The English Directors have had the pleasure of conferring with Mr. Bigelow, from Boston, who is now in London, on the foregoing statements. This gentleman is himself the Director and Treasurer of several Companies now mining in the Lake Superior district. One of these, the *Copper Falls*, is divided in 10,000 Shares, on which 7 dollars per Share have been paid. The current price at New York is 55 dollars. Another, the *Pheenix*, has cost 6 dollars per Share, on 10,000 Shares, and is now selling at 12 dollars. A third, the *Dana* Mine, recently begun, also in 10,000 Shares, has cost 20,000 dollars, and now sells at the rate of 60,000. This gentleman is well acquainted with the Lake Superior district, and having himself seen the main lode in this Company's location, is most favourably impressed with the value of the tract for mineral. He has also great confidence in the integrity and ability of Mr. Stevens, whose Report has been given. On all the points on which the Directors have consulted with Mr. Bigelow, his information has been satisfactory, and they have much pleasure in having his co-operation in the Direction.

It appears also that the Cliff Mine, divided in 6,000 shares, cost 19 dollars per share, and is now worth 140. The Eagle Harbour Mine, which is the nearest to the westward of the Lake Superior Company's tract, is in the hands of a private Company, but it is understood that the shares are at a high premium. The North West Company, lying southward on the same lodes which run through the land secured to this Company, is now selling at the rate of 400,000 dollars, upon an outlay which, from the best information to be obtained, cannot have exceeded 150,000. The produce of the North West Mine, in 1852, was above 200 tons of copper, of 75 per cent. metal.

The following extract is given from an official Report of a personal survey made by Dr. Jackson, whose geological reputation is very high, to the United States Government:—

"No place in the world has thus far produced such astonishingly large masses as the country on the south side of Lake Superior, where the metal exists in regular veins, from which large ellipsoidal masses of pure copper, weighing more than eighty tons, have been excavated.

"It was generally supposed that these veins would run out as they were wrought to a considerable depth, but thus far no signs of exhaustion have been seen; on the contrary, the quantity of metal in the lodes steadily augments, and the thickness of the masses increases.

"The depth of the mine is supposed to be very great; probably the copper will be found to extend below the sedimentary rocks. Since this metal seems to have originated from the interior of the globe, we see no reason why the veins should cease to contain metal, and reach to greater depth. Indeed, we have reason to believe that the proportion of metal will increase as we proceed towards its original depository. Experience thus far seems to sanction this belief."

The foregoing statement is now submitted by the Directors to the public, as the basis of an enterprise, which they consider well worthy of prosecution. The Company will consist of 100,000 shares, in indivisible scrip certificates of ten shares each. Application for prospectuses and shares may be made at the Office of the Company, 147, Leadenhall-street, and to the Company's Brokers, as above, or to Mr. J. J. Reynolds, Mine Broker, 21, Leadenhall-street.

March 3, 1853.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COAL and INTERCOLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Provisionally Registered Pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 110.
Capital £156,000, in 75,000 Shares of £2 each. With power to increase to £300,000.
Deposit £1 per Share.

A Charter of Incorporation or Colonial Act to be applied for, limiting the liability of Shareholders.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BANBURY, Esq., (Messrs. Sapte, Muspratt, Banbury and Co.)
EDWARD BARNARD, Esq., (Agent for the Australian Colonies, and Director of the Bank of Australasia.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS ENGLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas England and Son,) 7, George Yard, Lombard Street.
BENJAMIN SMITH LLOYD, Esq., 24, Abchurch Lane.
FRANCIS PEGLER, Esq., (Messrs. Pegler, Brothers,) 46, Lime Street.
SAMUEL FRANCIS WHITE, Esq., (Messrs. Dauglish and White,) 9, Great Saint Helen's.

(With power to add to their number.)

COLONIAL MANAGEMENT.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales.
GEORGE ALFRED LLOYD, Esq., Sydney.
PHILIP LEVI, Esq., Adelaide, South Australia.
DAVID MOORE, Esq., Melbourne, Port Philip.

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AUDITORS.—Peter Hardy, Esq., F.R.S., (Actuary to the London Assurance Corporation). J. E. C. Koch, Esq., (Resident Secretary to the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Sapte, Muspratt and Co., London. Bank of Australasia, in the Colonies.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Coode, Brown and Co., King's Arms Yard. Messrs. J. Nokes and Son, 1, Mecklenburgh Square.

SECRETARY.—Mr. S. J. Green.

AGENTS IN CHINA, for the Engagement of Chinese Labourers. — Messrs. C. Bucton and Co., of Macao and Hong-Kong.

OFFICES, 77, CORNHILL.

This Company has been for some time in course of formation, and is directed towards two objects:—

The First is, to develope the coal-fields upon the Hunter River, New South Wales, with the view of answering the urgent demand for an abundant and regular supply of coal at the several ports and stations of the Australasian Colonies.

In furtherance of this object, the Directors have secured a contract from the Proprietor, who is resident in England, for the purchase of a freehold estate of 1,920 acres, situate on the banks of the Hunter, in the centre of the coal district, at the rate of 10*l.* per acre, one-half of the consideration to be paid in money, and the remainder in Shares of the Company. This estate possesses about one mile of river-frontage to the eye-ball reach of the Hunter (distant only 12 miles from the sea), with 12 feet depth of water, admirably adapted for the Company's depôt. The River Hunter is the great thoroughfare between Sydney and the Liverpool and New England districts, and the highway to the recently discovered northern gold-fields, and the important townships of Hexham, Maitland, Scone, &c. The steamers plying between Sydney, Newcastle, and Morpeth, are daily passing the Company's estate. Vessels of large burthen can load coal in the harbour of Newcastle.

This estate, known as "Kennington," lies within a comparatively short distance of the extensive possessions of the Australian Agricultural Company at Carrington, and closely adjacent to the junction of the Paterson and Williams Rivers with the Hunter at Raymond Terrace. The banks of these rivers are occupied by thriving settlers, cultivating vineyards, grain, tobacco, and other produce for the Sydney market. Late accounts point to the probability that the Hunter will exhibit gold-washings, as soon as attention shall be directed to her deposits.

Portions of the Kennington Estate abound in free-stone, brick-earth, &c. A great part of the surface land is in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is excellent. Buildings are already erected, which will be available immediately on the arrival of the Company's staff. The property is intersected by a creek, which, at a comparatively small expense, can be converted into a tidal dock for vessels of moderate tonnage.

The high road from Newcastle to Port Stephens runs through the property, which circumstance, taken in connexion with its numerous advantages in geographical position, extent, surface-cultivation, and that great necessary adjunct to property in New South Wales—first-rate water carriage—leads to the belief that, when the Company's operations are progressing, and its *employés* resident on the estate, it will form the nucleus of another rising township. The Hunter River Company's steam boats have a depot at the flourishing settlement of Raymond Terrace, situate within a short distance and on the same side of the Hunter as Kennington

In addition to the Kennington Estate, the Directors have agreed to lease, on most advantageous terms, the well known Ebenezer Collieries on Lake Macquaire. The lease will be for a term of 7, 14, or 21 years, at a royalty of 6*d.* per ton (guaranteed at a minimum of £400 per annum), without further rent, in consideration of £500; with the option of purchasing the freehold within eighteen months for the sum of £4,000. These collieries, comprising about 1,280 acres, are most desirably situated about seven miles up the Lake from the sea-coast at Moon Islet, and the natural facilities for working them are such as are very rarely met with. The property is bounded on all sides but the west by the waters of the Lake. The seams of coal, of which there are two, are respectively 5 feet and 4 feet thick, and the coal is in every way well adapted for marine steam purposes. It is well known in the Sydney market as a superior article. No outlay for sinking shafts is necessary, the seams being entered by tunnels (of which there are two, one of a hundred yards long,) from the margin of the Lake. On the north shore of the Bay at Moon Islet, and below the bar of the Lake are 6½ acres of land included in the Company's lease, where it is intended to form a depot and station for the better regulation of the transhipment of the coal on board the sea-going vessels; here, also, is a valuable seam of coal, but which has never yet been worked.

The anchorage in the Bay is safe and good for vessels of moderate size and draught of water, and all the Company's steamers will be able to load there. The distance southward from Newcastle by sea is about fourteen miles, and, consequently, within sixty miles of Sydney.

The second object of the Company is to supply the pressing demands for regular and adequate Steam Navigation throughout the Australasian Colonies. The requirements of coasting and inter-colonial traffic, both as regards passengers and goods, between Adelaide, Geelong, Melbourne, Hobart Town, Launceston, Two-Fold Bay, Sydney, Newcastle, Port Stephens, Port Macquarie, Clarence River, Moreton Bay, and all the ports of the Australasian and New Zealand coasts, are daily increasing, and present a wide field for legitimate and profitable enterprise, as proved by the most careful estimates and calculations. For these purposes several iron screw steam vessels of the first class have been provisionally contracted for.

The Company, combining these two important objects, will work and supply coal, by means of efficient steam service, to the various ports of Australia, as also to the Islands and other Stations used as depots by the great Ocean Steam Navigation Companies' vessels traversing the Southern Seas, which are at present very irregularly and inadequately supplied. In addition, too, to the Colonial consumption of coal, and the supplies to the Steam Navigation Companies, large quantities are annually shipped to California, and other parts of the West Coast of America. This trade is rapidly rising in importance, and calls for the further aid of steam power.

The Company's vessels will be specially adapted for the harbours and rivers of the localities, carrying large cargoes on light draughts of water. They will also be applicable for towing ships of burthen in or out of port,—a service for which the aid of steam is in great request in the Colony.

In dispatching the steamers from England, the Company will avail itself of the present emigration movement and export trade, and each of the Company's vessels will take out passengers and cargo.

The Directors have been at great pains to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of their information and estimates on all points connected with the undertaking. The last accounts from the colony furnish them with details upon the goods and passenger coasting traffic of the most conclusive character, rendering manifest the requirements of the colony at the present moment,—requirements which, for some time past, have been, and still are, rapidly increasing. For geographical, agricultural, and geological information upon the Hunter River and the territory it intersects, the Directors have, in addition to the most experienced oral testimony, been guided by the two well-accredited authorities, Count Strzelecki's "Physical Description of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land," pp. 123 *et seq.*, 131, 378, &c.; and Dr. Lang's "History of New South Wales," (Longman & Co., 1852) vol. ii., p. 188.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General to New South Wales, and Patentee of the "Boomerang" Screw Propeller, has kindly promised his professional aid to the Company during his residence in England.

The employment of Chinese immigrants, both in Australia and California, having been attended with success, it is determined to engage the services of a body of these intelligent and docile people to assist the skilled European labour, which can be done on terms highly advantageous to the Company. In addition to the mining labour, these people will prove valuable servants on board the Company's vessels as stokers, sailors, &c. Many Chinese are now employed on board the various steamers navigating the eastern seas, and are well spoken of by all who have commanded them. For this purpose, arrangements have been entered into with Messrs. C. Buckton and Co., of Macao and Hong Kong, for the engagement of Chinese sailors and labourers, under indenture, for a term of years, legalised by the Colonial Legislature.

A portion of the Shares will be reserved for allotment in the Colony, and it deemed advisable to increase the capital of the Company, preference will be given to original Shareholders.

Application for Shares to be made in the annexed form to the Solicitors, or to Messrs Eykyn, Brothers, 22, Change Alley; or Messrs. Taunton and Bush, 26, Austin-friars, or to the Secretary, 77, Cornhill.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES COAL AND INTERCOLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me ..... Shares in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number, and to pay the sum of 1*l.* on each Share when required.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

(Signature).....
Name in Full .....
Profession, &c. .....
Address .....
Reference .....
Date .....

NEW SOUTH WALES GOLD MINES.

OFFICE IN LONDON,—16, CORNHILL.

AGENT IN SYDNEY,—W. Dawes, Esq., Hunter-street, Sydney.

The committe have the pleasure of informing the shareholders that they have received specimens of auriferous quartz, taken from the company's lands in the Hunter River district, and that upon subjecting them to analysis the following result is given:

"Assay-office, 79, Hatton-garden, London, February, 1853.

"The specimen of gold quartz assayed for the New South Wales Gold Mining Company contains 14 ounces of fine gold to the ton of 20 cwt. of quartz.

Signed, "Johnson and Matthey."

This return, at the price of gold at £4 per ounce, must yield the most extraordinary results, and in making this communication the committee have likewise the pleasure of stating, that of the freehold auriferous land now absolutely in their possession, they have entered into an additional contract for the disposal of 500 acres on such terms as alone place this company in a position equal to many others commanding a very high premium, and also that measures of the most active description, both here and at Sydney, are now in progress, by which the interests of the undertaking will be insured to the fullest extent. A detailed report will be shortly issued.

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By order of the Board,
March, 3, 1853. R. M. WESTMACOTT, F.G.S., Managing Director.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOLD MINES.

OFFICES,—16, CORNHILL.

TO MINING ENGINEERS.—The committee of this company are prepared to treat for the SERVICES of an experienced and thoroughly qualified MINING ENGINEER to proceed at once to the estates of the company on the Hunter River, New South Wales.—Applications, with testimonials, must be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. R. A. Westbrook, at the offices of the company. Good security will be required.

March 3, 1853. R. M. WESTMACOTT, F.G.S., Managing Director.

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THE GREAT HEWAS UNITED TIN MINING COMPANY.

Conducted on the Cost-Book principle.
Capital £30,000, in 30,000 Shares of £1 each, fully paid up.

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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

JOSIAH H. HITCHINS, Esq., Consulting Mining Engineer of the Devon Great Consols.
JOHN RANKEN DAVIDSON, Esq., of Hill End Works, Greenock, N. B., and Finchley, Middlesex.
W. WILBERFORCE PEARSON, Esq., Chairman of the British Electric Telegraph Company.
JAMES WALKINSHAW, Esq., Sackville-street, London.

(With power to add to their number.)

INTERIM SECRETARY—Thomas Latham.
BANKERS—The Union Bank of London.
BROKERS—Dowling and Borthwick, 75, Old Broad Street.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, 12, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

These Mines are situated in the parishes of St. Ewe and Mewan, in the county of Cornwall, and constitute in themselves a district of well-known celebrity, for mineral riches. The grants of the Setts are for 21 years, from C. H. J. Hawkins, Esq., and the Earl of Mount Edgecombe, at the unusually favourable dues of 1-24th and 1-18th. The Mines are distant only about four miles from the place of shipment, so that there will be a cheap transit for the Ores; and for the carriage of materials to the Mines. There are many productive lodes comprised within the limits on the Setts, several of which have been sufficiently tested, and worked on, to justify the concurrent testimony and decided opinions offered in the accompanying Reports. The present Company is formed for working these celebrated Mines; and it is only necessary to lay a few facts before the public relating to their past and present circumstances and position, to justify their being strongly recommended, as a most profitable investment. A very large sum of money was expended some years ago in laying open these Mines, and at that time the production exceeded 40 tons of Tin Ore per month; owing, however, to the low price of Tin, and the expensive and inefficient management, the operations were discontinued. The same quantity of Tin Ore can at once be raised when the Mines are brought into operation, and at anything like the present price of 70*l.* per ton, there would be derivable a clear gain of 1,300*l.* per month. The Mines are 126 fathoms deep, and there are 10 levels, from which a produce of 60 tons per month may reasonably be calculated on; but it is confidently expected, that, from fresh discoveries consequent upon the extension of the present levels, and the more economical working of the different lodes, much greater returns will be realized. There is also a large tract of virgin ground immediately adjoining to the eastward, where several lodes of great promise have been opened, from which, at present, some very excellent Tin Ore is being raised, and which will also admit of being worked to the greatest advantage from the present Company's main engine shaft at all the different deeper levels. An arrangement has been made with the present proprietors by which the leases, steam engine water-wheel, stamps, and all the machinery and buildings whatsoever, with the Mines, will be assigned to the new company, for 9,000*l.*, and the amount will be taken and held in shares in this Company. With the assistance of a new and powerful steam engine, which will be immediately erected, and other requisite machinery, the whole will be in perfect working order within six months.

Assuming, at a very moderate calculation, that 50 tons are raised per month, the annual receipts at 70*l.* per ton, would be.....	£12,000 0 0
Deduct dues, working expences, and all other charges at 1,800*l.* per month	21,600 0 0
leaves.....	£20,400 0 0

of annual return on a capital of 30,000*l.*

The Mines being in the Duchy of Cornwall will be conducted on the Cost-Book principle, under the stannary laws, and consequently no deed will require to be signed.

Application for Shares may be made in the annexed forms to Messrs. Dowling and Borthwick, 75, Old Broad Street; or to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN JOHN WEBB, ON THE GREAT HEWAS MINE.

Gentlemen,—This well-known Tin Mine needs no comment, being famous for Tin It ceased to work about thirty-five years since. An attempt was made some four or five years since to resume working by some parties of limited capital, who drained the Mine to the thirty-six fathom level only, where the monthly returns were from seven to eight tons Tin per month, and embarrassing circumstances caused abandonment. The engine-shaft is sunk to a 126 fathom level, giving nine levels below the thirty-six, to extend eastward into whole ground, where there is no doubt of making important discoveries. There is much Tin ground throughout the various levels that will now work to a profit, and was not valued in the old workings; the highest tribute then given was 7*s.* in the £. A great quantity of Tin per month may safely be calculated on twelve months after the engine and the necessary plant is fixed, which will fetch at this time nearly 70*l.* per ton. There are great advantages for immediate working, viz.:—a strong well-built engine-house, stack, smithery, carpentry, and other buildings; the engine-shaft timbered and well secured to the thirty-six fathom level, besides several other shafts, which cost many thousands of pounds. A capital of 17,000*l.* to 18,000*l.* will place this Mine in good repute, and soon on the Dividend List. The advantages over the last working, viz.:—the improved machinery, mode of working, dressing the Ores, the healthy state of the Tin trade, are considerable. I can conscientiously recommend this investment to my best friends, being fully persuaded that shares will be worth 100 per cent. (if the Mine is well managed at surface and underground) in twelve months after drained to bottom.

REPORT OF JOHN JENKINS ON GREAT HEWAS MINE.

Agreeably to your request, I hand you a Report on the above Mine. The sump shaft is down 126 fathoms below the adit level, which will leave thousands of fathoms of Tin ground open for tributers to work on, which can be worked from 7*s.* to 10*s.* in the £. if the water is drained out. I believe you could raise a great quantity of Tin per month on the lode that is open in the old Mine. Looking at the lode east and west of the old workings, I say, put up an engine of sufficient power in the old house to fork the Mine, which can be done with less outlay than some calculate. The house is up; the sump is down; the ladder-road is complete to thirty-six fathom level; a lift of pumps is standing in a cistern at this level (worth 100*l.*). An engine can be put up in this house, and the water forked to the thirty-six fathom level in three months. At this level only you could raise from six to seven tons of Tin per month; the levels in the Mine are the—36, 48, 58, 66, 76, 86, 96, 106, 116, and 126; as soon as these levels are drained of water, extend them east and west on the lode, through the courses of Tin. The sump is down to a sufficient depth to work the Mine for twenty years, and not sink another lift. A 70-inch engine is sufficient for the draught engine—a steam stamps and whim will be required. I have worked in the Mine for seven or eight years, and in nearly all the levels. My opinion is, if the Mine is worked in this way, she will be one of the best paying Tin Mines in the county.

REPORT OF WILLIAM HAM ON GREAT HEWAS MINE.

I worked in Hewas Mine for many years during the time it was found so productive for Tin, being one of the best Tin Mines in the county; but was worked in a most extravagant manner, and was raising nearly forty tons of Tin per month when she knocked; the price was then low (about 40*l.* per ton). At this time it will fetch nearly 70*l.* per ton.

The Mine is sunk 126 fathoms below adit. There was a good lode in the 126 east end when the mine knocked.

There is plenty of ground remaining in the upper levels that will pay well for working. I believe by extending the levels eastward, important discoveries will be made, and a profitable mine will be found.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot to me ..... Shares of £1 each in the Great Hewas United Tin Mining Company. And I hereby undertake to accept the same (or any less number that may be allotted to me), and to pay the amount thereon.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

Name in full .....
Address .....
Profession or Business.....
Reference .....
Date.....

VALUABLE MINERAL FIELD, NEAR BLACKBURN, IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE, containing the TORBANEHILL NEW MINERAL.—TO BE LET, the MINERALS in RIDDOCHHILL, MOSSHALL, and LATCHBRAE. These lands are known to contain coal and ironstone. A most valuable NEW MINERAL (argillo-bitumen), which is attracting much attention, from its immense superiority to the best Cannel coal as a source of illuminating gas, besides its applicability to other highly important economical uses and purposes—is known to be in the immediately adjacent lands of Pottishaw, and is wrought extensively in the neighbourhood, at Boghead, Incheross, &c.; and there is reason to believe that the seam of the argillo-bitumen will be found in the lands now offered for lease. The new mineral in question does not yield any available carbon, in the shape of pure coke, as all coals do. Neither does it afford any available quantity of that ammoniacal liquor from which is produced the ammonia of commerce, as all gas coals do. But, on the other hand, this argillaceous bituminous substance is eminently rich in such products as the following—viz., Gas suitable for being united with inferior or coal gas; that which, when combined with gas obtained from water, is known by the name of hydro-carbon gas; naphtha, paraffine, peculiar oils, varnishes, polishes, greases, &c.

The foregoing information is afforded for the benefit of parties at a distance, and others, who may be desirous of this highly valuable new mineral, the argillo-bitumen, whether by employing it for the manufacture of gas, for exportation, or for purely chemical purposes. 46

The Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness Railway, which connects with the Edinburgh and Bathgate and Caledonian railways, passes near the property, affording the readiest possible outlet for minerals.

Offers for the coal, ironstone, and argillo-bitumen, will be received by Messrs. Connell and Hope, 17, Fludyer-street, Westminster; George More, W.S., 5, Fettes-row, Edinburgh; William Robertson, M.E., 70, South Portland-street, Glasgow; as well as by William Johnston, writer, Bathgate; or William Gillespie, Torbane-hill, near Bathgate.—Torbanehill, February, 1853.

VALUABLE COAL MINES IN YORKSHIRE.—TO BE LET, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the VALUABLE COAL MINES under 400 acres of the LEDSTONE ESTATE, near Pontefract, on the north side of the River Ayre, opposite Castleford, and within 10 miles of the populous and flourishing town of Leeds. The River Ayre runs from Leeds to Goole and Selby, along the south side of the property, so that a railway from the colliery to the river would pass over the estate free of any way-leave charge, and thus afford a very easy and cheap transit for the coals. A bore-hole has been put down on the property, and two seams of coal proved, one at about 30 fms. from the surface, and the other at 69 fms.; the latter being 5 ft. 11 in. in thickness. Other seams are known to exist, having been worked at collieries a little to the west of this property.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Thos. E. Forster, 7, Ellison-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—March 3, 1853. 47

VALUABLE COAL WORKS.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, a valuable and extensive COLLIERY, situate within four miles of the city of Bristol, now in full work, consisting of TWO PITS, PUMPING ENGINE, PIT ENGINES, MACHINERY, &c., of the best description, in good working order.—To view the same, apply to Mr. Isaac Britton, bailiff, Soundwell Coal Works, Kingswood, near Bristol 48

TO ENGINEERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS, &c.—TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, with power to purchase if desired, an ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, one of the largest, and decidedly in the most advantageous situation in the United Kingdom for engine and iron ship building, wages being moderate and coals cheap. These works are fitted with machinery of the newest and most approved description, made by the best makers, and all in perfect working order; arrangements can be made for giving immediate possession, with such agents, &c., as are now employed in the establishment. Ironworks are in the immediate vicinity, manufacturing every description of engine, forgings, boiler-plates, bar and bolt iron, &c.—Further particulars will be given on application to Mr. W. S. Longridge, 4, Mansion House-place, London; and Mr. Wm. Kirk, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.—February 28, 1853. 49

IRONSTONE.—TO BE LET, the VALUABLE BANDS OF IRONSTONE, one seam of which is 15 feet in thickness, situate within 4½ miles of the port of Whitby, and 400 yards from the Whitby branch of the York and North Midland Railway, from which a self-acting tramway has been carried to the mine, capable of placing on the rail a large quantity of stone at a small expense. The mine has been opened out to a considerable extent, and the works connected therewith are in good order. This stone is well known in the north, as producing iron of a superior quality.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. H. S. Walker, at Woodlands, near Whitby. 50

THE CEYLON LAND AND MINING COMPANY.
On the "Cost-book Principle."—No Deed to be signed.
Capital £200,000, in £1 shares.—No further liability.—10s. to be paid on allotment.
This Company is formed for the purpose of working the ores and mineral resources in the island of Ceylon. 51

EXTRACT FROM REPORT BY DR. URE.

Upon the analytical examination of certain samples of sulphuret of copper pyrites from Ceylon, placed in my hands by Mr. Galwaith, as imported for the Ceylon Land and Mining Company, I find that these specimens vary exceedingly in richness and composition, some of them, like that marked No. 22 from Ceylon, contain nearly two parts of copper for one of sulphur. ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S.

25, Keppel-street, March 1, 1853.

The prospectus of the company, with full particulars, will appear in a few days. Application for shares may be made at the temporary offices of the company, 23, New Broad-street, City. By order, W. GALWAITH, Sec.

TREBURGETT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.
Bankers—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, Sharpe, and Co.
NOTICE.—Parties who have NOT PAID upon their LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT in this Company, may do so on or before Saturday, the 5th March. All shares not paid upon by that day will be offered to the public.
The SCRIP CERTIFICATES ("to Holder") will be ISSUED, in EXCHANGE for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS, on and after MONDAY, the 21st March. 52
Any accounts unpaid are requested to be sent in.
Offices, 30, Bucklersbury. By order, JOHN HUNTER, Sec.

TREGURTHA DOWNS TIN AND COPPER CONSOLIDATED MINES.
Capital £20,000, in parts, or shares, of £1 each.—Deposit 10s. per share.
To be Conducted on the "Cost-book System."
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Sir GEORGE DE LA POER BERESFORD, Bart., Travellers' Club, and Brighton.
GEORGE HAMILTON CHICHESTER, Esq., Connaught-square, Hyde-park.
Sir EDWARD GRAHAM, Bart., Admiralty, and Esk, Cumberland.
WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, Esq., Portland-place, Lower Clapton.
THOMAS EDWARD STUBBS, Esq., Northampton-park, Middlesex. 53
Broker—Oliver Raymond, Esq., 6, Bank Chambers.
OFFICES,—28, CORNHILL.
The Committee of Management have the satisfaction of announcing that the preliminary operations at the mines have in every way confirmed the highly favourable reports given by the mining engineers.
EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CAPT. PETER FLOYD, OF TINCROFT MINES.
The satisfactory nature of the strata, the known metalliferous richness of the valley in which they are situate, the fine gossan and killas, the apparent regularity of the lodes, both of tin and copper, and which are to so great an extent proved, all unite in convincing me that great mineral riches exist, which a moderate capital, judiciously expended, could not fail to realize.
Applications for shares may be made until the 10th inst. to the broker, or to the committee of management, at the offices, 28, Cornhill, where prospectuses and every other information may be obtained. Prospectuses may also be procured from the purser, Mr. A. Nisbet, jun., Penzance.

FOX TOR TIN MINING COMPANY,
PARISH OF ALTARNUN, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
To be conducted on the "Cost-book Principle."
Capital £24,000, in 24,000 shares at £1 per share, to be paid up on allotment, and issued in Scrip Certificates to holder, of five shares each.
No further liability to be incurred.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
PITT BAKER, Esq., Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
T. BROOKS, Esq., Haverstock-park.
A. A. DORIA, Esq., Lincoln's-Inn.
HENRY J. R. ELWORTHY, Esq., Kentish-town.
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., Regent-street.
GEORGE TRICKETT, Esq., Bishopsgate-street. 54
J. W. WOOD, Esq., Great College-street, Westminster.
(With power to add to their number.)
Bankers—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, Sharpe, and Co.
Broker—F. A. Helps, Esq., 21, Finch-lane.
Solicitor—James Wyatt, Esq., 10, Gray's-Inn.
Purser at the Mine—Mr. John Peter, Callington.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working the valuable tin lodes contained in a sett of large area, held by sub-lease for a term of 10½ years (subject to renewal), in the well-known mining district of Five Lanes, situate in the parish of Altarnun, county of Cornwall, at 1-15th dues. Four shafts have been sunk 10 fms. each, and one 16 fms.; different adits, together about 300 fms., have been driven in the 10 fm. level, and these provings have produced about £2000 worth of tin ore.
Applications for shares may be made to the broker of the company, to the Committee of Management, or to the secretary, where prospectuses and printed forms may be obtained. J. HUNTER, Secretary.
Offices, 30, Bucklersbury.

ABSTRACT OF CAPTAINS' REPORTS.

No. 1.—I was an agent at Fox Tor for about three years; and in that time we raised a great quantity of tin of a superior quality, and many hundreds of pounds worth more we should have raised in the same time if we had had sufficient water to work the wheel; there is no doubt, if worked with good machinery, it will leave a paying mine to the adventurers. THOMAS REYNOLDS, Altarnun Consols.
January 1, 1853.
No. 2.—I can strongly recommend any person to lay out their capital on this mine, fully believing in the end they will be well rewarded. WM. LEAN, Holmbush.
No. 3.—In the western part of the mine I have seen excellent tribute courses of tin, and have no doubt but that it will make a good mine, if proper machinery were erected to work efficiently. If the mine should be drained out again, I should readily take a pitch at 6s. in the pound.—Jan. 3, 1853. HENRY HOOPER, Fox Tor.
No. 4.—Six miners have offered to take the tribute at 6s. to 6s. 8d. in the pound, as soon as the water is pumped out.

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING PATENTEES. 55
Just published, and forwarded by post gratis,
ADVICE TO INVENTORS, regarding Patents, Capital, and Commercial Contracts. By Henry Dircks, C.E., Consulting Chemist and Patent Agent.—Apply at the Patent Agency Office, 32, Moorgate-street, City.

MR. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area). 56

DOVER LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH. [Duty free.]
IMPROVEMENT WORKS.
CONTRACTS FOR IRON AND STONEWARE PIPES, AND STEAM-ENGINES.
The Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake any of the following CONTRACTS, viz.:—
Contract No. 1.—For the supply of about 1225 tons of CAST-IRON PIPES and PIECES, to be used in their works of improvement.
Contract No. 2.—For the supply of about 12 miles of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES and PIECES, to be used in their works of drainage.
Contract No. 3.—For making and erecting a pair of STEAM-ENGINES (of about 40-horse power each), with boilers, pumps, &c., complete, required for their works of water supply.
Contract No. 4.—For making and erecting a pair of STEAM-ENGINES (of about 15-horse power each), with boilers, pumps, &c., complete, required for their works of drainage.
The contract drawings may be examined at the office of the undersigned, at Dover, on and after the 1st March next; and copies of the specifications, accompanied by forms of tender (price 5s. each), obtained there, or at the offices of Messrs. Rammell and Lister, engineers to the Local Board, 4, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 12th day of March, 1853. 57
By order of the Board,
Dover, February 22, 1853. THOMAS BAKER BASS, Town Clerk.

WOOLWICH LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
IMPROVEMENT WORKS.
CONTRACTS FOR CAST-IRON PIPES, AND GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES.
The Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake either of the following CONTRACTS, viz.:—
Contract No. 1.—For the supply of about 285 tons of CAST-IRON PIPES and PIECES.
Contract No. 2.—For the supply of about 14½ miles of GLAZED STONEWARE PIPES and PIECES.
The contract drawings may be examined at the office of the Local Board of Health on or after the 7th day of March next; and copies of specification, accompanied by forms of tender (price 5s. each), obtained there, or at the offices of Messrs. Rammell and Lister, engineers to the Local Board, 4, Trafalgar-square, London. Tenders must be sent in or before the 21st day of March, 1853. 58
By order of the Board,
EDWARD SARGENT, Clerk to the Local Board.
Dated Town Hall, Woolwich, Feb. 28, 1853.

LYONS AND MEDITERRANEAN.—The Directors of the above railway have the honour to remind the shareholders, that the THIRD CALL of FIFTY FRANCS per share will be PAYABLE from the 1st to the 15th of April next, from which will be deducted 3 frs. 50 c. for interest, at 4 per cent, due 1st of April, leaving 46 frs. 50 c. to be paid. The call is payable in Paris at 25, Rue Laffitte; 21, Lyon's-place, Port St. Clair; Marseille a la Gart du Chemin de Fer.—London, C. Devaux and Co., 62, King William-street, City. According to the 12th article of the statutes, interest at 5 per cent. per annum will be charged from the 1st of April on all calls that remain unpaid after the 15th of April next. The call of 25 frs. per share, payable the 1st of October, 1853, can be paid in anticipation after the 1st of April next, upon which 3 per cent. discount will be allowed to the 1st of October, 1853. The shares upon which this call has been paid will be exchanged for shares to bearer. 59
62, King William-street, City, Feb. 20, 1853.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS IN LONDON AND THE COUNTRY.—Mr. FREDERICK LEWIS, GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT, 4, CLARKE'S PLACE, BAGNIGGE WELLS ROAD, LONDON, being connected with all the best mediums throughout England and the world, can OFFER somewhat UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES to ADVERTISERS—viz., that of getting their announcements inserted in the best position, at a lower charge than any of his contemporaries, without any trouble whatever to the advertiser. Reference can be given, and testimonials seen from some of the largest advertisers of the day, with whom he transacts business.
Notice.—Mr. Frederick Lewis has no connection, nor has he ever had, with any one of the same or a similar name. 60

GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.—An interesting lecture on Voltaic Electricity, was delivered to a numerous audience, at the Islington Literary and Scientific Institution, by Henry M. Noad, Esq., the eminent electrician and chemist. The lecturer commenced by alluding to the absurd anecdotes, which were found in every English and French writer on physics, respecting the discovery of this species of electricity—that a pupil of Galvani, while operating on the electric machine, accidentally brought a scalpel in contact with the nerve of a frog's thigh, which he noticed was immediately thrown into violent convulsions, and that the master followed up the experiment, fancying he had discovered some new principle in connection with animal vitality. This was attributing to Galvani an ignorance which he certainly did not deserve; Matteucci had practised on animal electricity long before, and Galvani, who had been studying the subject for 10 or 12 years previous to this period, was well acquainted with its principles, and all his discoveries were the result of practice, close observation, and inductive philosophy. Volta, an Italian chemist, followed up the experiments, and made many valuable discoveries. It was then shown that the development of a current of electricity could be effected without metals, a voltaic pile of flesh might be constructed which would engender a current, although certainly a weak one. There was, the lecturer believed, not an electrician in this country who did not attribute the effects of the battery to chemical action, while the German philosophy was that it was only a natural result, arising from the contact of two dissimilar metals. Mr. Noad then proceeded to describe the several batteries of Smee, Daniell's, and Grove, the first of which was called the chemico-mechanical battery: Daniell's was the most constant, while that of Prof. Grove gave the largest amount of power, and was decidedly economical, from there being no electrical action except when the circuit was complete. A variety of experiments followed, showing the heating, chemical, and magnetic powers; which were performed with a Grove battery of 24 pairs, the decomposition of water, iodide of potassium, chloride of sodium, and sulphate of sodium; the combustion of gold, silver, copper, and iron; the electric light, and the usual apparatus for showing the extraordinary magnetic powers of a current of galvanic electricity, was exhibited. A pretty experiment was shown with a handful of nails, which being placed on a tray of card board, on the upper surface of the soft iron bars, surrounded by wire, on making the circuit could be moulded about in any direction, and an arch was formed of them, which on breaking contact immediately fell to pieces. Mr. Noad also explained that in the most trivial actions of every day life, enormous currents of electricity were evolved; no cook could perform an operation in the culinary department, nor a joint of meat be cut, but this result took place. This was illustrated by a saucepan of milk being heated by a spirit lamp, and a wire from one pole of a galvanometer fastened to the handle; the wire from the other pole was attached to a silver spoon, and the moment the milk was stirred in the slightest degree, the needle was instantaneously and powerfully deflected. The entire lecture was a very lucid explanation of the principal details of what is at present known in this interesting science, and appeared evidently to be well appreciated by an attentive audience.

CONDUCTABILITY OF MINERALS FOR VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY.—From some researches into the conductability of minerals by M. Elie Wartmann, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Academy of Geneva, some curious facts present themselves, and on an examination of 319 species which were submitted to direct examination by the author, the comparison of the results with those of previous experimenters shows in general a satisfactory coincidence. Where divergencies present themselves, they are to be referred to the variety of structure resulting from difference of locality, and to the fact of having employed voltaic instead of frictional electricity. The purity of the mineral operated on, exercises a great influence on its conductability, and the author, therefore, always employed well-defined crystals: the conducting powers of sulphuret of antimony, native and artificial, have been confirmed by the experiments of MM. Riess, Karsten, Munck, and Professor Faraday. The author found native crystals of realgar good conductors, while M. Hausmann estimates them as semi-conductors, and Pelletier among the insulators. Sulphuret of zinc is a conductor or an insulator, as it is prepared in the dry or humid manner; black sulphuret of mercury conducts well, while red cinnabar is a perfect insulator. The other sulphurets exhibit the same peculiarities. In conducting these experiments, numerous difficulties presented themselves, and curious variations occurred in examining the same mineral; he found some crystals perfect conductors, and others, of the same appearance, which arrested the most intense currents, until, by the continuous friction, the surface was abraded. Some beautiful crystals of oxide of tin proved conductors along their edges, and in places on their facets, but everywhere else insulators; while the variable adherence of the surfaces of cleavage sometimes modifies the conducting power in the most capricious manner. The deductions arrived at from these experiments are,—that the conducting minerals belong to five primitive crystalline types; that minerals present all intermediate degrees between perfect conductability and perfect insulating power; that all native metals and their alloys are conductors; that among metallic oxides much difference exists, those opake and lustrous generally better conductors than others; metallic sulphurets the same; the chlorides partly conductors and partly insulators; salts the same, the majority being insulators; that the molecular state determines the character; diamond insulates, graphite conducts well; that among minerals of vegetable origin, the more perfect the carbonisation the better the conducting power; and that among the conducting minerals which do not crystallize regularly, some present differences of conductability, when the direction of the current through the mass is varied.

IMPROVEMENT IN BORING OPERATIONS.—From the *Miners' Journal*, published at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, we learn that an improved boring apparatus, patented by Mr. Knight, has been severely tested, by boring into the face of a granite rock 18 feet in depth, and 24 feet in diameter, at the rate of 18 in. per hour. The framework of the machinery could not be properly fixed at first commencing the cutting, but when the excavation has entered about 50 feet, it will be connected by sleepers and braces, as firm as the rock which it is cutting out. The patented apparatus has been adopted by the North American Coal Company, who are now employing it to bore to a seam of bituminous coal, called the "Big White Ash Vein," which they expect to win at a depth of about 50½ fms. The hole is 4½ in. diameter, which is drilled at the rate of 11 feet in five hours. The machine is so arranged that 10 drills can be worked in a certain space at one time by any motive power, and the *debris* is washed up by a current of water from a pump worked by the same engine. Mr. T. S. Ridgway, mining engineer, of Minersville, states that during the winter of 1848 and spring of 1849 he had employed this machine in boring the Artesian well at East Boston for the Land Company, which worked well to a depth of 325 feet, but where not sufficient water was found, the stratum being a hard clay-slate, overlaying the primitive rock. The patentee is prepared, we understand, to sink shafts to any depth, and in any strata, in half the usual time of those performed by hand labour, and at about one-third the expense. The operation of drilling through hard rock is one of considerable importance, and if this apparatus effects all the advantages which are claimed for it, the invention will prove of considerable value to the mining world.

ENGINEERING IN THE ROYAL NAVY.—A correspondent says that some time since the Admiralty were so alarmed at the attacks from the public press at the deficiency of skill displayed in the steam engineering department of the royal navy, that they offered the engineering chief of one of the private steam-packet companies a salary of 2000*l.* a year to enter the service of the Government, which was declined.

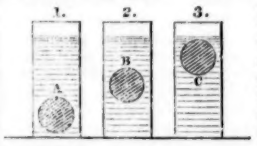
Original Correspondence.

THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF LOSS OF LIFE IN COAL MINES.

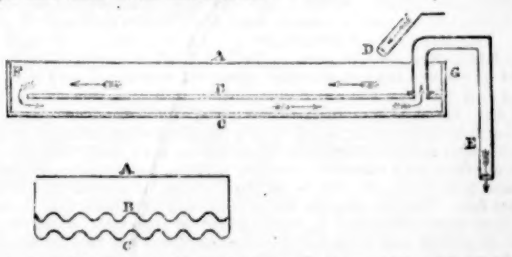
SIR,—In May last, a preliminary meeting of gentlemen interested in the subject was held at Westminster, for the purpose of promoting the institution of a Society for the Prevention of Loss of Life by Explosions and other Accidents in Coal Mines, when a resolution was passed to the effect, "that an early general meeting shall be called, to which certain propositions were to be submitted, the constitution of the society formed, and its future proceedings arranged." The proposition to establish such a society was very favourably received by the public, and gave great satisfaction to the miners, and to all who are interested in their welfare. That such a society was much needed, and was calculated to render important services in the cause of humanity, and to the advancement of practical science in coal-mining, was generally admitted; and there can be but little doubt, that had the design been promptly and vigorously prosecuted, it would have received the support and cordial assistance of many distinguished scientific men resident in the metropolis, as well as of those practically conversant with mining in the provinces. With such fair prospects of success, it is difficult to conjecture why it has been allowed to remain so long in a dormant state; nor is this difficulty diminished by a knowledge of the fact that one of its chief promoters was the benevolent and able secretary of the South Shields' Committee, whose indomitable perseverance is as well known as his great services in the miner's cause are justly appreciated. There is no cause, therefore, to suppose that this project has failed in consequence of the inertness of its promoters, but that some other motive for inaction has influenced the parties to whom the destiny of this infant society has been confided. In the absence of all explanation and official statements as to the real cause of this "suspended animation," it is not to be wondered at if suppositious motives be ascribed for it. Among others, it has been surmised that the establishment of the Northen Institute for the Prevention of Accidents in Mines, which has given substantial proofs of its energetic vitality, has superseded the necessity of prosecuting the London project. If this really is the reason why it has been permitted to remain so long inactive, it is not only to be deplored, but calls for urgent remonstrance. There is more than work enough for both societies to do, and having one common object, it does not follow that they should both pursue the same track. The subjects for investigation, scientific research, and practical demonstration, are sufficiently varied and numerous, so as to give each society "ample scope and room enough" to confer incalculable benefits on the vast mining interests of this country. And, apart from what may be considered the primary object of the London society, its locality would confer on it an opportunity of essentially promoting and watching such legislative measures as may from time to time be proposed, either by the Government or by private Members of Parliament. Were the committee of the society constituted of country as well as metropolitan members, the opinions and feelings of all the mining districts, as to any proposed measure, might be easily ascertained, and represented by the committee either to the Minister or proposer of a bill for the amendment in the laws relating to the object of the society. The position, intelligence, and disinterestedness of such a deputation as this committee would present, could not fail of having a most beneficial influence on future legislation on this subject; and, as in reply to Mr. Hume, Lord Palmerston has recently said that the attention of the present Government is directed to the inspection of mines, with the view of proposing some new measures, it is obvious that the sooner the London society is resuscitated, and actively commences its career of usefulness, the more likely are its labours to conduce to the permanent welfare of the miners, the improvement of the ventilation, and other sanatory precautions for the preservation of their lives and health, and to the cheaper and improved production of the immense mineral resources of the country.—J. Richardson, C.E.: *Neath, Feb.* 26.

ON AN IMPROVED REFRIGERATOR.

SIR,—In all applications of heat for the purposes of melting, boiling, and evaporation, we always keep in view the ascensive property of heat. The cooling of heated liquids is generally conducted by surrounding them with cold bodies, or by immersing cold bodies in the hot liquid: convenience is studied, irrespective of theory. Now, theoretically, all cooling of hot liquids should be conducted from the surface, and if a sufficient number of cooled strata could be formed in succession at the surface, these falling, as formed, through the mass of hot liquid would soon reduce its temperature. Theoretically, then, if we take a cubic foot of hot water, and apply in two experiments—first, a cubic foot of cold to the bottom of the vessel, and then a cubic foot of cold to the surface of another cubic foot of hot water (say at 200°), the latter will be cooled considerably sooner than the first, simply because the cooled stratum at the bottom remains there without circulation; but the cooled stratum at the top circulates through the bulk of the liquid. We have thus examples of heat ascending and cold descending. Again, on the same principle, if A, B, and C, represent sections of the pipes of a brewer's refrigerator, and 1, 2, 3, sections of the wort to be cooled, A is in the very worst position; B rather better; and C in the most favourable of all the three situations. But as a matter of economy in the use of cold water, pipes of any kind do not afford the best form for carrying off the caloric, and can only be rendered efficacious at the expenditure of a large quantity of water. Now, whether we heat or cool bodies, time is an important element in the conducting of the operation. By using tubular refrigerators, the waste water is liable to escape at a needlessly low temperature.

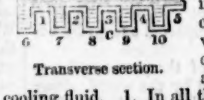


To carry out the principle I have adverted to, in cooling from the top instead of the middle or bottom of hot liquids, and also to economise the use of water, I propose the following arrangement, which will also be cheaper than tubes in the manufacture:—



A, is the refrigerator, a large cistern open at top, with a false bottom, B, closed everywhere except at the end, F, and at the other end, G, where it is connected with the syphon, E. The false and true bottoms, B, C, may be made of corrugated metal, as seen in the transverse section. Now, when cold liquor enters from D, it fills between A, B, and flows down through the oblong aperture at F, and is ultimately carried off by the syphon. The object of this arrangement is, to take away no more water than is thoroughly heated, by only drawing off the lowest stratum. This space may vary from ¼ to 1 inch between the two corrugated plates. It will be thus observed, that a double action is obtained by this plan of refrigeration—C cooling the wort in which this shallow cistern may dip, and A to B cooling the liquor running between B and C of each refrigerator.

The brewer's square tube system of refrigerator may be modified to this principle, as here shown; and it will be seen that, whether the wort flows under it, or it is immersed in the wort, it still presents to the wort upper cooling surfaces, 1, 2, 3, &c., and 6, 7, 8, &c., as well as side surfaces. Thus having advantages externally which a square tube has not, and, above all, making the most economical use of the cooling fluid. 1. In all these arrangements I have sought to present a large cooling surface to the top of hot liquids; 2. And by only carrying off the hottest stratum of the refrigerator, to economise the use of water, as the cooling medium.



Transverse section.

I have here only spoken of the cooling of liquids; but the same principle might be adopted for cooling the atmosphere of large apartments in

hot weather, particularly places of public assembly, by having a large shallow concealed cistern, or cisterns, on the plan described, by which means all the heated air passing up through the ventilators in the ceiling being cooled, would collapse, form a partial vacuum, and promote the ascending of fresh air, and the passing off through proper outlets of the vitiated air of the theatre, or other place to be ventilated. H. Dircks.

Moorgate-street, City, Feb. 24.

THE INVENTIONS OF CRADDOCK AND ERICSSON.

Sir,—I entirely agree with your correspondent from Bideford on the difficulty of awakening John Bull to his interests, and had, in fact, singularly enough expressed the very same sentiments a few days previously in my letter on war-steamers. Besides this, John Bull has so many public criers all crying at once, that it is very difficult for any one to obtain a hearing, even though he be the finder of the very thing for which they are making so much noise. I will, with pleasure, enter on the requested comparison between Craddock and Ericsson, and if I could hope to make the result so plain to every capacity as to ensure its reprint in the *Illustrated News* and other journals of popular circulation, I shall perform, indeed, a public service, for there is not to be found in history, much less in the history of a scientific nation, a more extraordinary instance of neglect and discouragement than Mr. Craddock's career reveals; a career which is the very climax of all that Watt experienced, because that steam-power which Watt developed moderately, and which Craddock has brought to consummate perfection, is the chief boast and glory of the nation which ignores its progress. But I fear the subject is hardly one for popular appreciation—too much devoid of mania and excitement. The *Ericsson* exhibits a rude, I may say barbarous, application of fire, on a gigantic scale, well suited to excite the sensation which a wood-cut can gratify. Craddock's engines appeal only to the understanding; there is nothing startling in any of their parts; on the contrary, they are of diminished size, and merely derive their value from a profound refinement on the combination of all known principles of physical science; offering but little to the eye, but a boundless field of thought and anticipation to the comprehensive, diligent, and accurate mind.

The true appreciation of the merits of these now rival works can only be acquired by a reference to principles, involving some abstruseness, and demanding some attention, but he who will take the pains to give it, may perceive at once that to bring into competition as a motive-power, for economical uses, the *capacity* of hot-air, and the *capacity* of steam, is a thought as entirely visionary as any upon which ingenuity has ever been thrown away Capt. Ericsson's ingenuity and talent are undoubted, and I should entirely regret his vain effort, were I not convinced that failures of this sort, erratic endeavours, always eventually tend, when they break down, to bring back the mind of science to the home of truth and of available principle. The preliminary datum upon which all hot-air inventions have been based, is the fact that a volume of air can be doubled—that is, have a compression of 15 lbs. per square inch imparted to it with less combustion of coal than is required to produce from water an equal volume of steam at the same tension. But this is a mere bald and meagre view of the state of facts, which omits almost every important consideration. Steam, the vapour into which a trifling bulk of water is converted by the agency of heat, involves in its force four separate available powers,—compression, expansion, dilation by increased heat, and the vacuum power of 15 lbs. per inch, acquired by the facile action of cold in reducing a large volume of the vapour of water to its original drop. This *alone* is a force equal to that of the hottest air which machinery can be made to work with. The third power is the only one of the four on which the *Ericsson* has to depend, and we shall see as we proceed that steam presents the full benefit of this power over and above the vast resouces of the other three, being in fact a gratuitous addition to them.

The theoretical capacity of a hot air engine is, as we have seen, limited to 15 lbs. per square inch; that is to say, when air is heated to about 500° above its ordinary temperature the volume is doubled, and, therefore, if confined to its original space, it has the compression of one atmosphere above the common air. This pressure is the highest practicable force, if, indeed, it does not much exceed what is practicable. It is a question how many days an engine could be kept going under the most feather-bed circumstances, with the working parts so highly heated. But granting this temperature to be made available in practice, we have but 15 lbs. per inch as the whole stock of force, from which all the working deductions, which are very great indeed with hot air, have to be made, what comes to be actually realised, as I understand, in the stupendous *Ericsson* cylinders is barely 2 lbs. per inch. Now, if steam was worked at the same temperature, and steam at that temperature would prove far less injurious than hot air to the working parts of an engine, the force of that steam would be considerably more than 400 lbs. above the atmosphere. But making every allowance for a something lower heat, of which I have no information, being actually used in the *Ericsson*, and taking off the same large proportion of 13 lbs. per inch for working loss, we are quite safe in assuming that the heat of the air as worked is equal to 300 lbs. per inch of steam effective pressure, without deductions. Such a power occupies a space 150 times less than the 2 lbs. per inch available in the *Ericsson!* The economy of a motive power depends mainly on four particulars—*bulk*, *weight*, *fuel* (or other matter consumed to generate the force), and *time*; that is the inherent vivacity of the agent, which facilitates a rapid change either in the amount of force or of its direction. Thus we see that in the first of these particulars, that of bulk, steam has the advantage over hot air, as now applied, of 150 to 1 at 300 lbs. pressure, of 100 to 1 at 200 lbs. pressure, 50 to 1 at 100 lbs., 25 to 1 at 50 lbs., 10 to 1 at 20 lbs. This particular of bulk is very well understood on railways, where the steam is raised as high as their imperfect means of generation will allow, and where I presume no one even expects to see a caloric locomotive. Why, then, if we have such a power of concentration at hand in steam, has it ever entered the head of man to attempt to economise the invaluable space, for tonnage on the ocean by so monstrous an incumbrance as a caloric, *anglicè* heat engine. Solely for this reason, that the instrument by which the steam power is hitherto generated, and the use of which, under existing arrangements, is absolutely compulsory at sea, is the most radically defective, dangerous, and unscientific contrivance for any purpose which exists in the world. The stone hatchet of a wild savage is not less adapted to couching for a cataract, than the existing boilers are, on every refined principle of science, miscalculated to the object they have to perform. This may seem a hard sentence of condemnation, yet its truth is indisputable. Nevertheless, gross as the fact is, when compared with our boasted progress in the arts, the fault arises not so much from a want of appreciation of the defect, as from hitherto unconquerable difficulties which have forbid improvement, and almost diverted the ablest practical attention from prosecuting it. As far as respects the rods, shafts, cylinders, and other prime moving parts of an engine, there is no difficulty in arranging them with adequate strength, whether the moving agent be dissipated over 200 square feet, as in the Ericsson, or concentrated upon 2 square feet. But, as respects the vessel which generates that agent, there have been difficulties in steam power to encounter which have proved absolutely fatal to the existence of anything but that barbarous, weighty, wasteful, and inexpressibly dangerous monstrosity called a *steam-boiler*. All these evils Craddock has remedied; how he has done it, let those who patronize the use of eyes go and see. They need not cross the Atlantic. The fable will be found exemplified how the old man's children snapped with their fingers the faggot, which, bundled up together, constitutes the existing marine boiler, with its crushing weigh and furious energy of fires. However, as not even Captain Ericsson himself will dispute the gain in space which belongs to steam over hot air, let us proceed to some of the consequences of that gain.

First, then, how is that degree of compression obtained *with steam* which constitutes the gain? In hot air, a certain degree applied doubles its volume, giving 15 lbs. per inch compression. If twice as much heat were applied, the volume would be doubled again, giving 30 lbs. pressure, and so on, as long as a heated vessel could be found to bear the strain, increase of heat would give increase of power. Is the compression of steam obtained in this way by a successively increased expenditure of fuel—No? All the compression you can get with the air is that caused by its dilation under heat. No further compression can be imparted except by extraneous mechanical force.

Here it is that we discover the great mystery of the power and economy of steam, little as it seems to be appreciated by the world, either professional or non-professional. As soon as water has absorbed its 800° degrees of latent heat, it undergoes the chemical change into vapour, which vapour has the power of compressing itself to any extent without mechanical force. This is the heart and core of the whole business. Nothing is required but to confine the vapour of water as it is evolved; that is to say, we have only to lay a weight of so many pounds upon the escape valve of a perfectly safe steam generator, the vapour will continue to rise, and, by its innate energy, it will compress itself to a tension of many hundred pounds per inch; and the higher this compression is carried the greater the economy of coal, instead of requiring a greater expenditure, as in the case of heated air. The heat of steam increases with its pressure, not from any greater heat imparted to it, but solely by the compression. Under the pressure of our atmosphere, the heat of steam, and the water evolving it, is, as is well-known, 212°: at 1 lb. pressure above a vacuum it is 120·9°. Now, the 15 lbs. per inch pressure of the hot air is gained by adding about 480° to the ordinary temperature of 60°—total 540°. Load the safety-valve of a perfect boiler until the pressure so far exceeds 400 lbs. per inch as to add 480° degrees above 120° to the heat of the steam, you will not only have attained this compression, but the whole volume of the steam will be doubled, precisely as the hot ais is doubled by the dilation of increased temperature: 100 per cent. will have been added to the power of the vapour, without any further expenditure of fuel whatever. A cubic inch of steam, at 400 lbs. pressure per inch, will not contain the same weight of vapour as 400 cubical inches at 1 lb. pressure per inch, as would be the case in merely compressing a fluid by mechanical force; the grand property which steam possesses of rising in sensible heat solely by its own power of compression comes into play, and brings with it the force of dilation; in consequence, a cubic inch of steam at 400 lbs. contains only half the weight of vapour of 400 cubic inches at 1 lb. As the weight of a bulk of steam depends on the quantity of water evaporated, and a given weight of water is always evaporated by the same quantity of heat, there is an actual saving of one half the fuel by the act of compression; we have two cubic inches of steam at 400 lbs. pressure=800 lbs., instead of the 400 lbs. *only* in 400 cubic inches at 1 lb. Thus, while hot air is obtaining its compression at an expenditure of fuel, steam is acquiring it at a saving of fuel. But the gain depends entirely on the *act of generation*; steam once generated at any pressure, say 15 lbs., cannot, any more than air at 15 lbs., be further compressed without extraneous force. There is no doubt that the compression which steam effects for itself involves no expenditure of heat, because, when it expands the heat is absorbed, being, in fact, the expansive power. I have here spoken of steam at 400 lbs. pressure, because at that pressure it is about the temperature of 15 lbs. pressure hot air; and, as I have said, at whatever temperature it is practicable to work with heated air, steam could be used with less injury to the machine. There is no doubt whatever, now that a perfect steam-generator is constructed, that we shall in a few years see a pressure of 300 lbs. per inch in common use for navigation. But babes must be fed with milk; and in the present infancy of the steam-engine, I will not base my comparison with the *Ericsson*, even on the moderate pressure of 200 lbs. per inch, but assume 100 lbs., which is merely a matter of course in Craddock's engine now working.

The sole economical advantage attributed to the *Ericsson*, to compensate for bulk, which at sea is also equivalent to weight, is a saving of fuel, amounting to 80 per cent. on the Bolton and Watt engine. The immediate point, then, is to show how the Craddock engine effects an equal saving of fuel, with a diminution instead of an increase of bulk and weight. Some degree of expansion, and, therefore, of economy, has been introduced into some marine engines, but what I understand is that the *Ericsson* is to save 80 per cent. fuel over the ordinary Watt engine, working at 5 or 6 lbs. above the atmosphere, or a total of 20 lbs. above a vacuum. Take, then, as the basis of the comparison a weight of steam which, at 1 lb. per inch absolute pressure, is equal to a mechanical effect of 200 lbs. By the compression to 20 lbs. in the assumed Watt engine, its temperature will be raised from 102·9° to 228·4°, and the dilation of volume thereby acquired will add 36 lbs. to each 200 lbs. due to it at 1 lb. pressure—that is, we shall have 236 lbs. instead of 200 lbs. from the same weight of water and of coal consumed; and that is the whole effect that can be got out of them, unless, indeed, the steam were cut off at half-stroke, and expanded to 5 lbs. below the atmosphere. The gain by dilation would then amount to 76 lbs., and by expansion to 150 lbs., to be added to the initial 200 lbs.: total, 426 lbs. from the same weight of coal. But this is not the ordinary Watt engine practice. Now, contrast the result of the perfectly safe generator Craddock manufactures—one-sixth part the bulk and weight of those great hot water cisterns called boilers. A pressure of 100 lbs. per inch is obtained without any more coal, merely because it is much safer to hang 100 lbs. upon the valve of this than 5 lbs. upon the valve of the common boiler. The temperature of steam at 100 lbs. pressure is 329·6, and the dilation of volume from this cause adds nearly 50 per cent. to the value of the steam. But we defer this consideration, and assume, as would be the case if no heat attended the compression, that the weight of steam equal to 200 lbs. mechanical effect at 7 lbs., is at 100 lbs. diminished a hundred times in volume. When the 200 lbs. effect of steam in the Watt engine (or 236 lbs. with dilation) is discharged into the condenser, the mechanical power is extracted, and it is done with. It is condensed, the heat annihilated, and the coal is gone which converted it to steam. Mark the different result to be attained from steam at high compression. When it has exerted the initial effect of 200 lbs. in one-fifth the space of the low-pressure steam at 20 lbs., this volume of steam at 100 lbs., instead of being blown off against the pressure of the atmosphere, as in the locomotive, or turned over to annihilation, as in the marine engines, which Ericsson is competing with, is in Craddock's engine cut off from the supplying reservoir at (say) 1-32d part of the stroke. The expansive force imparted by the compression of generation carries the piston forward. When it has proceeded so far as to double its volume—that is, to 2-32d parts of the stroke—the pressure is reduced to 50 lbs. per inch. Commencing at 100 lbs., and ending at 50 lbs., the average pressure during this second part of the stroke is 75 lbs., or 75 per cent. upon the initial 200 lbs., adding 150 lbs. to the mechanical effect of the steam, which, without expansion, would realise 200 lbs. only; and at every doubling of the volume, as is clearly set forth in Mr. Craddock's tables, in a work which, however unacknowledged, has for 10 years been the text-book to any progress made in steam practice, there is an equal addition of 75 per cent. to the initial effect—that is to say, at the 2d, 4th, 8th, 16th, and 32d parts of the stroke. At each of these doublings of volume 150 lbs. has been added to the original mechanical effect of the steam, giving a total of 5×150=750 lbs.+200 lbs.=950 lbs., *or nearly five times more* obtained by expansion from the same weight of coal and steam, which gives but 200 lbs. in the Watt engine without expansion; and as an admirable surface condenser maintains the vacuum on the exhaust side of the piston (by the aid of water where there is water, and by *air* where water is absent), the steam, after this expansion, has an effective pressure of 3·125 lbs. per inch, or more than 50 per cent. in a mere residuum, over and *above* the force of the whole available stock of the *Ericsson*.

But let us now revert to the gratuitous gain in steam by dilation, which forms the sole power for which the fuel of the hot-air engine is consumed. The gain from this source in steam at 100 lbs. pressure, or 329·6° temperature, amounts upon the 200 lbs. initial force subsequently expanded, as described in the Craddock engine, to 310 lbs. more, or a total capacity in the steam wasted in marine engines, after exerting 200 lbs. effect, of 310 lbs. dilation + 750 lbs. expansion = 1060 lbs., or, added to the initial, 200 lbs., 1260 lbs. as the total, instead of 236 lbs., the total in the marine engines—over which hot air is proceeding to triumph—obtained, we perceive from the same combustion of fuel, by a proper use of the remarkable properties which are combined in the vapour of water. Even, then, at the moderate pressure of 100 lbs., here is a saving of 5-6ths of fuel, or 83·333 per cent., with small compact boilers and engines, which will save nearly as many per cent. of the space now allotted to machinery.

With the stupendous incumbrances of the *Ericsson* we are only promised a saving of 80 per cent. For the sake of chickens only half out of their shell, I will not startle any one by calculating the economy upon pressures higher than 100 lbs.; but I know what they will ultimately realise with the corresponding multiples of expansion and dilation: 90 per cent. is not too much to promise—it is, in fact, a definite and a moderate calculation. In conclusion, I may remark that the combined economy of compression, expansion, and dilation, united with vacuum force, is no new mystery. Their effects have long been extensively proved in the Cornish engine, which, aided by a boiler partially applying the true principles of combustion on which Craddock's boiler is based, saves, with the moderate pressure of 50 lbs. per inch, 60 per cent. of fuel over the common Watt engine; but its boiler is very weighty, and in no way safe, even with the greatest weight applied for imparting strength. This weight is, it is true, less than the weight of coals it would save at sea; but the lack of sufficient elements of security have frustrated the argument based on economy often urged, and of late especially by Mr. Fairbairn. The drawbacks, united with a just prejudice, have been too great to induce any one upon so slender a prospect to invent the alteration of arrangements absolutely required to suit an engine now adapted to the variable load of pumping to that uniformity of force demanded in marine engines. Craddock, by constructing a light and perfect boiler, has laid for himself a basis worthy of those intellectual efforts by which he has conquered the elements of irregularity, which are *prima facie* involved in expansive action. I would, likewise, point attention to another fact. The cylinders of the *Ericsson* are 14 ft. diameter! I would that Mr. West or Mr. Sims, or other able Cornishmen, would state to your readers how much coal prr horse-power over and above what is saved by the best engines in Cornwall they would undertake to economise if they had the use of steam cylinders of such a capacity. With such an enormous proportion of area to circumference, the friction and other working deductions would be comparatively annihilated.

Having shown that hot air possesses no greater capacity for economy in fuel then belongs to steam, to compensate for its hundred-fold disadvantages in bulk and weight, the last point remaining to examine is the economy of time, the inherent vivacity in the motive agent, by which its force and direction may be speedily changed. If in the Ericsson engine, on any of those emergencies which constantly occur, it should be required to double the compression of the fluid, it would then be necessary to make the *whole machinery red-hot*. So much for the infinitesimal doses of hot air! Look on the other side at the powerful allopathy of steam. Whatever the force with which the engine is working, nothing more is needed to double the compression, if the boiler is properly constructed, than to double the load upon the safety-valve. If it is intended to pass double the quantity of steam through the engine, the fire must, of course, be increased, but not doubled, as in the *Ericsson*, for the very object for which the hot-air fires have to be urged, the *dilation* of the fluid will be gained with steam merely by the increase of compression. And with one of Craddock's engines, working at 100 lbs., 25 per cent. may be added to the power *without* passing any more steam through the engine, and *therefore* without additional fuel, merely by adjusting the cut-off to the doubled compression of 200 lbs., so that there may be 64 instead of 32 parts in the stroke. In short, the universal necessity, both on sea and land, of having in an engine a large reserved capacity of power is far too well known to render any further comparison needful on this point with the tardy energies of heated air. One of the grand deductions in this kind of engine is the small difference in the volume of the raw material supplied, and the motive agent which results. The cold air to be forced in occupies a surface *half as great* as the active power, even at the high heat which gives a pressure of 15 lbs. The volume of steam at 15 lbs. above the atmosphere is 1000 time greater than the volume of water which has to be forced into the boiler to supply it.

But, finally, to revert to Craddock's engines. The inexpressibly valuable results detailed are founded upon *conquering* that difficulty which others have *avoided*, and, shunning the conflict, have flown off to seek in hot-air and other extravagancies—a refuge from the waste and danger which have been attached to steam by a radically defective mode of generating it.

Instead of substituting any romantic monstrosity, Mr. Craddock has constructed a boiler which, by uniting the chemistry of combustian with the physical properties of fluids, is dimished in size *five-sixths for an equal power*. Its safety and its durability are created and insured by the invention of an exquisitively philosophical surface condenser, which, returning the pure distilled water perpetually to the boiler, has annihilated the pest of incrustation and corrosion, with all their elements of waste, deterioration, and decay. When upon the ocean this instrument, of course, effects the condensation with the water so copiously at hand, and this comparison having been instituted especially on the subject of navigation, I need not dwell on the grandest of his achievements, which will extend the full economy of the steam-engine universally to arid mountains, to crowded cities, where water is bought at a price, to countless situations; in fact, where the costly aid of steam cannot now be dreamed of—*a condenser which maintains the vacuum, merely by the action of the air.*

The *Ericsson* has no *vacuum* to it; it is, in fact, a high-pressure or non-condensing engine, working at 2 lbs. above the atmosphere. It is a vast concern, in which there is a trifling balance struck upon enormous transactions at a mere nominal profit. It has no compactness, no lightness, no actual saving of fuel, no vivacity to meet emergencies, no more dilation than belongs to steam, no compression, no expansion, in fact "no nothing," except tremendous cylinders, a feeble power, and an amazed public. It is a large and an ingenious curiosity. I have heard, but cannot vouch the accuracy of the information, that Mr. Brunel is aider and abettor in this inroad on American capitalists, and that the caloric-engine is eventually intended to grace the 8000 ton steam-colliers of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. Be it so: lecturing being now the fashion in all classes, on all sorts of wonders, I think, when I next come to London I shall myself deliver a course at the Polytechnic, on the *real* merits of the Universal Condensing Steam-engine.—David Mushet: *Feb.* 21.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sir,—I have ever considered difficulties as only relative and, in very many instances, merely imaginary; there are few cases in which they will not yield to patient enquiry, enterprise, or perseverance. The inadequate supply of copper presents one of these difficulties; and I shall, with your permission, endeavour to point out the way in which it may be obviated. The importance of such an effort is self-apparent; for, in default of a sufficient supply of this useful metal, some manufacturers have been constrained to limit their operations, and others to abandon branches of industry, the result being that a large capital and many hands are thrown out of employment. Now, there is, in reality, no scarcity of copper, and there has never been in operation so many mines of a high quality ore as at the present time. Whilst our native ores have gradually declined in value, from 12 and 15 to little better than 6 per cent. of pure copper, others, in great abundance, have been discovered varying from 12 to 32 per cent. of copper. These latter are in foreign lands; but why cannot they be made available for purposes of British industry?

In the United States, in South America, in the Canadas, in Australia, and in Cuba, there are numerous most valuable deposits of copper ore, which, by proper management, might be introduced into this country with advantage. The Legislature has opened the British market to the introduction of the produce of foreign mines; and, in so doing, contemplated the preservation and extension of our mechanical ingenuity beyond the capacity of native mineral resources.

Swansea being near to Cornwall and beds of coal, is well situated for the establishment of smelting works, to reduce our native ores; but it is far from being the best situated position for the reception and reduction of foreign ores. Being dead weight, copper ore is usually shipped to this country as ballast. From America, it arrives in vessels freighted with cotton and tobacco, and from Australia, in vessels freighted with wool; these ships sail to the port of Liverpool. Hitherto it has reached Swansea through London or Liverpool, encumbered with so many commissions, dock charges, freights, brokerages, and marine insurances, as to render it a doubtful speculation for the shipper. Liverpool is also near to beds of coal, and near to the great consumers of manufactured copper. Smelting-works established at this port must generate a large trade in copper ores and copper. The directors of fifty mines in America and Australia, who now count the costs of a double shipment with apprehension, would gladly avail themselves of a direct market; and the manufacturers of Birmingham might depend upon their means to supply them with sufficient copper to keep all their mechanics in full employment.

If the gentlemen of Birmingham have any enterprise in their composition, and wish to secure themselves from the repetition of difficulties under which they at present labour, let them establish smelting-works at Liverpool, with some four or five furnaces, and declare, through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, their readiness to give for ores the current prices of Swansea ticketing, stating the period when they will be ready to commence business. They will receive enough ore to keep their fires going, and soon find it necessary to double and quadruple their number. I have already written too much, and will leave the continuance of the subject to some future opportunity. C

London, Feb. 28.

ON MINING LAWS.

Sir,—With reference to my communication, inserted in the Journal of January 22, I may now say it is pleasing to find, in the Journal of February 12, that "R. P. H." has not only admitted, at least, the most important evils mentioned in my communication on mining laws, with not only the ability to organise, but the opportunity of trying the 20 rules he has organised to remedy the said evils, whether he may have any opportunity or not for pressing toward an Act of Parliament for the general application of the same to the security of adventurers in the mining interest. Unfortunately, he shuts out the enterprising poor man, who may wish to risk his two or three pounds sterling, saved out of his hard earnings, by his making the least obtainable portion to be 10*l.*, under the nonsensical naming of them "ten shares at 1*l.* each," seeing he had as well, or better, called them 10*l.* sharcs, as the certificates, though said to represent ten 1*l.* shares, cannot be exchanged for less than 10*l.* each, which makes them in reality 10*l.* shares. Had the certificates been arranged for the numbers of the 1*l.* shares to be marked according to the wishes of purchasers, it would have been

more consistent with the idea of divisions into low-priced shares being to allow of purchasers taking the least division. The point of each certificate giving a vote is also objectionable, seeing that a few wealthy shareholders may hold a majority of shares, and thus completely deprive the bulk of shareholders from having any power over their affairs, which is in reality matter ruling mind. As I consider simplicity and economy the chief aim of all just management, I look upon the code prepared for the Britannia Mine to be a complicated insecurity to the adventurers, and suiting the interests of its originator: for law cases, however, it may be called an amended Cost-book System. By the adhering to the forfeiture system, within so very limited allowance of time in arrears of calls, and for the limited time of succeeding estimated expenditure, making the shareholders liable to forfeiture every three months; I count it a hard law to forfeit on a willing shareholder at all, much more so within fourteen days, that he may be necessitated to delay payment. With the few exceptions stated above, "R. P. H.'s" code is an honour to the age, in the estimation of—

K. Q. X. Gnome.

Feb. 24.

MINING LAWS—MINING PROSPECTS.

Sir,—During a temporary sojourn in this county, it is pleasing to receive the accustomed Journal—the link of association with living men and matter. It is, therefore, pleasing to me to receive in regular order the consecutive numbers of the *Mining Journal*, especially when as a temporary resident in this chief locality of British mining industry, its pages become a natural index to mineralogical affairs. Still more pleasing must it prove to myself *individually* to perceive (however unexpected) that *honourable mention* has occasionally been made of my humble contributions on mining matters by one or two of your able correspondents on "Mining Laws and Customs;" and that it has been my fortunate lot to be alluded to as a friend to legitimate mining, either upon the cost-book, or other improved mining system. My acknowledgments are especially due to "K. Q. X.—Gnome," and to your correspondent "R. P. H.," in your Journal of the 12th Feb., in reply to whom I beg to state that it would afford me the highest satisfaction to be able to co-operate with them in the arduous task of defining, what mining laws ought to be introduced, to encourage one great source of national wealth upon a just and honourable principle, and at the same time to give occupation to a hardy race of miners inhabiting districts, where scarcely any other means of employment could be found for their honest labour or industry. The introduction of a favourable and national code of mining laws, as already brought under public discussion through the pages of your Journal, continues still a desirable object, for the accomplishment of purposes of such apparent and general rural utility. In submitting these considerations to the attention of the Legislature of the country, we but acquit ourselves of our duty to society; it becomes that of the Legislature to respond wisely to the call.

With this preliminary introduction, I have the gratification to announce to you that I am once again a temporary visitor to this land of the "far West," where legitimate mining had its origin, and where it still continues to flourish in proud superiority. On this, my mining tour, it is true, I have been overtaken with something like a Russian or Canadian winter, covering the whole range of country, its hills and valleys, with one continuous sheet of ice and snow, from Hayle to the Land's End, presenting, with a clear unclouded sky, an unusual though picturesque scene to its inhabitants; but still it has its uses as well as beauty, and has not materially affected the busy prosecution of the older mines throughout the country. Indeed, I am happy to say, that from the Land's End to St. Just, and thence through the Marazion district to Morvah Zennor, Trewednack, and St. Ives, all appear to be in a prosperous state of work, making good returns and supplies to a present profitable market, under a remunerative standard, which, it is hoped, may continue—for any great reduction of that standard, or serious revulsion from the present state of things, will do incalculable mischief, stop many paying mines, and throw thousands out of employment, who will have no other resource left than to seek more profitable labour in the distant regions of mining enterprise of Australia. Were such an event to occur, the natural consequence will be, that the price of labour will be enhanced, the quantity of mineral ores reduced, and the price of metals again raised, with a less prospect of meeting the increasing demand of the home or foreign markets.

At present, I may be permitted to observe that the mining interest in the several districts which I have visited is doing well, and that many of the newly-resuscitated mines (the consequence of a remunerative standard) are likely to be worked to profit. Among the older mines in the parish of St. Just, the established rate of dividends continue. The Old Botallack has once more cut rich, and will divide 1500*l.* profit this week. The Levant Mine, independent of a considerable permanent outlay, carries 800*l.* to the credit of the next account. The North Levant has made discoveries; the Spearne Consols, Carnyorth, Boscorn, Bosecan, Wheal Owles, and others, are making good progress. In the Marazion district, the Wheal Darlington, and other old mines, are going to work—some promising 5000*l.* to 10,000*l.* per annum profits, merely in the difference of prices between the present and former periods of working. The Ding Dong, the Zennor, the Trewednack districts, the Wheal Montague, and successively, the Wheel Reeth, Balnoon, Wheals Margaret and Mary, and the St. Ives Consols Mine, with its immediate neighbours, are all doing well. In the parishes of Sancreed and Madron numerous new mines have, of recent years, started into existence, some with good prospects, and, if fairly and judiciously prosecuted, promise favourable results.—Seymour Smith, M.E.: *Penzance, Feb.* 21.

MINING IN THE WEST.

Sir,—Having in my late round visited many of the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, never did I remember so bright a time. How joyful was the general echo from every miner's home! No lack of work or cries of poverty, but every countenance beaming with joy at the bright prospects still in view,—and may they never see a returning frown!—if so, the fault rests not with them. All agree that the horizon now is clear and serene; still, we need be on our guard, and every step we advance should be made with caution, so as to maintain our 'vantage ground; otherwise we may fall over a precipice of our own seeking. "Gold may be bought too dear," or our speculations may be carried too far; if so, dark clouds will gather, and sullen countenances will again appear. I judge from what I saw, when crossing a metalliferous district, which Nature has highly favoured with remunerative riches, it required no lynx eye to observe that engine-houses, for miles round, had sprung up like mushrooms; and many I visited, I unhesitatingly say, were nothing more than wild speculations, and only to be compared to houses that had fallen promiscuously from the clouds, and the parties erecting which never possessed a chance of getting a trump. I will not now attempt to enumerate them, or point out how many are gone, or what ones will follow: my doing so might prove injurious to well-intentioned parties, now too deeply interested. They are deserted by their decoyers, after having fledged their own nests. To avoid the coming storm, I beg most earnestly to call the attention of my brother mine shareholders, and all interested parties, to the following remarks:—1st, I ask if it is consistent with good practical mining to erect an engine before they find a lode; and even if a lode is found, without exploring it? Most of us know the uncertainty of backs of lodes, even when showing promising gossans. It is folly to fix up an engine before even attempting to open to some considerable extent on the back, to discover the most favourable positions. Would it not be consistent, also, to costean at right angles with the lodes, to discover if the sett abounded in parallel lodes, and then to sink as deep as convenient for water in the most promising place, endeavouring to discover what the gossan proceeds from? Most practical men are aware that many different metallic substances produce large portions of gossan, which slightly differ in appearance, and is not at all times to be detected as to what it proceeds from; then, I ask, if cross lodes, caunters, and elvan courses, are not essential in the productiveness of lodes? if so, would it be wise to fix engines before attempting to make discoveries as to anything of the kind being in the sett?

All practical men, acquainted with the two counties, are aware that thousands of these places yet remain unexplored, and if sought for would be found and laid open at a trifling expense. Then, I ask if those who sink engine-shafts and fix engines where there are no lodes, or even where there are lodes which show barely a trace of a remunerative character, are not aiding to raise a cloud that will some future day burst, and overwhelm these now joyous countenances with sorrow? These things to many appear unworthy of a moment's meditation; it is beneath their thoughts. They no sooner hear of the discovery of a productive mine than they collect like boys round a show in a fair, and catch at all the adjoining lands. Name it something of him to its more fortunate neighbour, and out it comes with a strong reserve of free shares, when they stick up an engine, without even disturbing their brain as to whether it is a lode, or its containing those component parts that cause the chemical actions to take place which account for the formation of the ore in their rich relatives.

The minerals that produce no gossan are but limited, and those which do are not numerous. It should be borne in mind that those who open mines on large gossans, if accompanied with a cross lode, &c., which in almost every case is near at hand, have a fair chance of winning a prize. The chances might be fairly set down as one in ten; under the system alluded to, they have not 1 in 50. Gossans may be compared to soot that gathers in chimneys, an accumulation produced from chemical actions which have taken place. In the lodes below its component parts is the best test as to what produced it. Parties in search of ores that produce no gossan, should even then search for them near intersections.

Turning to those who we may term mine projectors, or "engine fixers," they appear wilfully to avoid every chance of success. Then, what have they in view? is it the welfare of the shareholders, or to fledge themselves? I leave this for public decision. I passed many of these recently fixed engines in my late tour, with scarcely a pit opened on the lodes, and many others with not 20 fms. of ground explored. Seeing this to be so prevalent, I unhesitatingly wrote parties connected—most of whom had candour enough to acknowledge the fact, and saddled it on their former reporters or their inexperienced "agents," who, no doubt, are interested, or, like to borough constituents, made tools of for such convenient purposes. I fear many of these characters are now basking in the horizon—aiding, perhaps, in raising clouds that will shortly open.

Having trespassed pretty long on your columns, I will conclude with a few remarks on what may be termed our main strength—viz., the improvement in both our mine agents and machinery, more particularly in well-conducted mines; and now draw my attention more closely to them. Drake Walls is a mine I have intimately known for the last 40 years; it has been worked by five or six parties under the old slow time system—each party losing money: 30 years since I brought the subject of improvement before the then agent, as to fixing a grinder, fire stamps, and machines, to draw and clean the ore with greater facility. Their answer was, it would not pay. At that time a horse drew only 3½ tons a day to the surface, at a cost of 1s. 6d. per ton. I had, with others, 10 tons of tin on the mine in progress of cleaning 14 months, when there was such an expense run up that we abandoned it to the company as worthless. When on my late journey I passed near this mine, which brought boyhood to my remembrance, I could not refrain from calling, to take a cursory glance, when I quickly discovered that some masterly head and hands had been to work, and carried out what I had so long before suggested, and even to a much greater extent. There are 80 tons drawn to the surface in 12 hours, at a cost of 9d. per ton, and 200 tons of tin cleaned annually at less than half the former expense. When about to leave, I met an able-looking person, who had long passed the term of 50, whom I quickly found to be the promoter and planner of this well-conducted work, and to whom great credit is due. It is such skill and economy as this that are wanted to carry out Cornish mines, to preserve the present aspect of mining prosperity. N. Ennor.

Wirelscombe, Feb. 23.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WHEAL PROCKTER.

Sir,—Captain William Richards, the manager of this promising concern, together with some members of the committee and the engineers, met together last Monday on the mine, and carefully went over this extensive sett, and dialled most of the numerous lodes which it contains. They were all confirmed in their opinions of the great value of this property, and consider it will yield immense quantities of mineral wealth. Already they are preparing a cargo of ore for sale, and fully expect to declare a dividend of 1s. per share during the present month, and hence the shares cannot fail ere long to rise to a good premium, and place Wheal Prockter, notwithstanding the sneers of "Senatator," in the proud position of being a dividend-paying mine. Mr. Hodge, of the St. Austell Foundry, was present, and received instructions to erect a first-class 45-inch cylinder engine complete, to be brought on the mine by the first week in July. The party left in high spirits, and much gratified with the day's proceedings.

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Mr. George Henwood, of Leeds, has been down to survey the mine, and is highly pleased with his visit, and brought away specimens of gossan, containing native silver. The gratifying letter in your last week's Journal, describing his survey of Wheal Prockter and Wheal James, concludes with an intimation that this mineral property will certainly amply reward those who embark in this speculation, "not too hastily"—which is a quotation from "Scrutator's" letter, but ironically; the fact being, that all those who are desirous of obtaining a good thing, should buy forthwith, as the shares will be certain to rise ere long to a considerable premium.—A Shareholder: *March* 1.

EDUCATION OF COLLIERY VIEWERS.

Sir,—I now beg to offer the following brief remarks on the education of colliery viewers, in reply to Mr. Mushet's *pseudo-logic*, which appeared in your Journal of the 12th Feb. In the first place, I reiterate the opinion that men destined to the important and responsible office of viewers ought to have a scientific as well as practical education; and, secondly, that their scientific acquirements should be ascertained, and certified by a board of examiners, competent to conduct such examinations. Now, as to the sciences which ought to form an essential feature in the education of a viewer, and an acquaintance with which is required for the safety of the miner, and the security of the property of the coalowner, which I conceive to be inseparably bound up together. Every viewer ought to possess a thorough knowledge of the philosophy and practice of mathematics,—of natural philosophy, so far as pneumatics, hydraulics, dynamics, and gravitation are concerned,—of chemistry, in regard to the laws of caloric, and its effects on other bodies,—the nature and properties of the various gases, their relative inflammability, and action on the living system of man. Without such knowledge, I emphatically deny that a man ought to be entrusted with the lives and health of his fellow-men, or with thousands of pounds of the property of the coalowner. I further assert, that it is a manifest and imperative duty on the part of the Legislature to look to this, and to legislate in the most stringent manner on it. If the interest of the owner be not a sufficient incentive to the performance of this duty by the Legislature, humanity and the well-being of thousands of industrious hard-working men demand it. I do also assert, and that without the fear of either contradiction or refutation, that so far as present legislation is concerned, the life and health of the coal miner is not cared for as is that of the pauper or felon. This may or may not be an argument (to use Mr. Mushet's phrase) *ad agitandum*, but be it what it may, it has been mooted, and shall be persevered in by me. I say that common humanity demands the interference of the Legislature on behalf of the working miner, and that however humble my efforts may prove, they shall be exerted to the utmost in this great cause. Every pitman with whom I have conversed on this subject knows, and can testify to the fact, that I have ever inculcated the view of the identity of their interests with those of their employers, and also recommended them to abstain from everything even having the semblance of insubordination and coercion. This I did at no time more than during the great and disastrous (to this district) strike which some years ago took place, the effects of which have not yet been recovered from, and, in all probability, never will be. This is stated to prove that, in the sense in which Mr. Mushet would imply it, I am no agitator. Again, it has been said that I have libelled the colliery viewers as a body. This I most positively deny; as well might it be said, when I took a prominent part in the Medical Reform Association, that I libelled my own profession. No well-educated member of the profession ever took such a view of the subject. I must tell Mr. Mushet that, imperfect as the present examination of medical men is, it is, nevertheless, to a certain degree, a proof of a man's fitness for practice, as by it is ascertained his knowledge of the elements of those sciences on which his practice must rest as the only sure foundation. Mr. Mushet's other observations are so far-fetched and puerile as not to deserve either comment or attempt at refutation; I, therefore, leave them to the common sense of your readers.

Another correspondent does not see the validity of my opinion as to the coroner's inquest in the case of coal mine accidents. One word of explanation may be necessary. A coroner's inquest in such a case is held with the view of determining whether or not the death has been the unavoidable result of accident. If any precaution has been neglected by the managers of a mine, such negligence in the eyes of the law constitutes a case of manslaughter. Will your correspondent say in how many cases such a verdict has been returned, even although the evidence sufficed to show that the grossest and most culpable negligence of due precaution had existed? Had it been my object to *libel* viewers, I could at once bring forward cases to prove the inquest to be mere *judicial parodies*, even where Government Inspectors have been present at them.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 21. George Fife, M.D.:

German Mining Company.—On Thursday, the various parties interested in the winding up of this company appeared before Master Tinney, for the purpose of settling his certificate, in order to appeal against his decision, noticed in our Journal of last week. After a discussion of a purely technical character, the several points were arranged.

Mixon Great Consols.—We understand that the shares in this undertaking are being well taken up by responsible parties. During the past week some stones of ore, obtained from the surface of the mine, have been assayed, and found to yield on an averege 20 per cent. of pure copper.

At Devon Burra Burra, great improvements have taken place. The south Brake lode in the 10 fathom level has been driven 6 fms. since the last report, through a good orey lode, evidently the top of a rich bunch, from which several tons of yellow ore have been broken. Some fine stones of ore from this lode, and rich grey ore from the Gate-post lode, are now at the company's offices. The south lode is expected to be cut shortly, 13 fms. deeper than the present level; the agents are sanguine as to the lode yielding a course of ore. The Gate-post lode has been driven on south 6 fms., and north 5 fms., from the shaft. The lode north is carrying a leader of solid grey ore, and south it is full of green carbonate of copper; it has been cut into 12 ft., but the foot wall has not yet been seen. The captain reports that this lode cannot look better, unless it were all a course of ore, which, he states, they expect every day to cut. The levels are being driven at from 35s. to 40s. per fm., and 18. in 1*l.* for the ore saved. The engineer has marked out the site for the engine-house.

At Devon Kapunda, the lode in the 22 fathom level west is 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and lead. In the 14 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, lead, and copper ore, and is very much improved. In the cross-cut towards the great gossan lode, a small branch has been intersected, containing spar and spots of lead. The shaftmen have finished cutting the plat in the 22 fathom level, and are now engaged preparing for the cistern. When this is completed, the shaft will go down rapidly under the fine run of ore ground seen in the 22 fathom level.

At Prince Albert Consols, in the 20 the ends are still producing good saving work. The bottom of the shaft is now down 15 ft. below the 20; the lode is about 3 feet wide, and better defined than ever, since passing through the slide, producing good stones of tin.

At Wheal Kitty, in the 34 fm. level west of western cross-course, they have driven on the lode 12 ft.; it is about 18 in. wide, with a leader 10 in. wide, very rich for tin, and is estimated to be of the value of 35*l.* to 40*l.* per fm. In the back of the 44 west nine men were stoping the lode, at 4*l.* per fm. The lode was exceedingly rich, worth at least 150*l.* per fm.

At Perran Wheal Jane, the engine-shaft was sunk 14 fms. from surface. The engine-house is in course of erection, and the 12th of April next is fixed as the day for setting the engine to work. The great copper lode was unusually large for the district, being from 18 to 25 ft. wide, with an underlie of 8 to 12 in. in the fathom. The indications are exceedingly good.

At Wheal Augusta, on the Guide lode, at the 28, west of Graham's shaft, they were stoping the back, where the lode was large, and promising well for tin. In the 28, west of the winze, the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, of average quality. The south lode averages 6 ft. wide, producing tin of indifferent quality. In the 10, east of engine-shaft, the lode is from 6 to 8 in. wide, not very rich for tin, but presenting promising appearances.

At Penzance Consols, they had sunk Slater's shaft 4½ fms. under the 30. They had raised considerable quantities of stuff from the stopes on the back pitches; it was not rich in quality, but would more than pay for stamping. There were indications of gradual improvement.

Progress of Photography.—Since the first researches and discoveries of Mr. Fox Talbot, Mr. Robert Hunt, and others, in photography, the art has made very rapid strides, and is likely eventually to render the utmost service to painting, and other artistic processes. It is probable that its future complete success rests entirely on the paper process, as capable of giving a much more finished effect than upon glass. A little volume has just been published by Knight and Sons, of Foster-lane, containing a description of the "wax paper process" of photographic manipulation, as translated from the French of Gustave le Gray. The success of this process depends entirely on the fabrication of the paper, and the filling up completely all the pores of the paper by the introduction of fine wax; it then assumes the appearance and strength of parchment; and after the development of the image, it does not require to be again waxed to obtain a positive picture. By following the method laid down in this little publication, a good picture cannot fail to be the result; and it will be agreed, that the paper process is far more agreeable, more convenient for travelling, lighter to carry, and not fragile like glass; while the pictures obtained from the latter cannot for a moment compare with those on paper.

A Treatise on the Art of Breeding and Managing Tame, Domesticated, and Fancy Pigeons. By John Matthews Eaton.

This work, which forms the second published by the author, is, as its title implies, a perfect treatise, embracing not only opinions and advice, the result of many years' constant and persevering attention to the subject under notice, but forms a valuable sequel to the work published by Mr. Eaton some 18 months since, and which was, upon that occasion, reviewed in our columns. In noticing the treatise at present under review, it might appear that we are soaring aloft, while our vocation is that in the depths or inmost recesses of the earth, as minerals, not pigeons, are more especially our province; but as "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," we will needs indulge our author and ourselves in taking a "bird's-eye" view of the subject matter treated upon. Without entering into those minute details as to "the properties, of beak, wattle, and eye," or other points, which, however, will doubtless be read with interest and advantage by those who are lovers of "the fancy," and which are of an instructive and amusing nature, we may observe that in the body of the work is a reprint of a treatise or paper published in 1735, by John Moore, entitled "Columbarium, or the Pigeon-house; being an Introduction to a Natural History of Tame Pigeons." This would appear to be highly prized by Mr. Eaton, who furnishes his notes and opinions on the facts put forth, many of which will be found not only amusing but perfectly original, as told by the author in his own way, and for which we must needs refer to the work itself. Having travelled through this essay, with the accompanying notes appended, and a letter from the editor or commentator, occupying a space of 88 pages, with an address, dedication, and introductory remarks, we arrive at the reprint of the "Treatise on the Art of Breeding and Managing the Almond Tumbler," reviewed in our columns of July 26, 1851, which closes the volume. It would only detract from the value which will doubtless be attached to the publication by the fancier, and those intimately interested in the question, were we to attempt any extracts: indeed, to do the subject fair justice, the treatise should be perused throughout, as the best evidence of how much may be said on a subject which at first might appear of so little significance. It should be observed that the volume, in addition to the plates introduced, is accompanied by elaborately coloured engravings of the pouter, the carrier, the beard, the baldhead, the black mottle, and the almond pigeon, which are executed in a superior manner, and in themselves the full value of the treatise in question. In conclusion, we can recommend the work to the perusal of all interested in the study, and would say to others, in the various departments illustrative of natural history or scientific uses, "go thou and do likewise."

MINING APPOINTMENTS FOR MARCH.

5.—Pay at Dolcoath, East Crofty, Stray Park, Botallack, South Wales, Great Sheba, Polberro, Perran St. George, Par Consols, Holmbush, Esgair Llee, West Fowey, West Phœnix, Trethevy, Gill, Caradon Vale, Devon Great Consols, Mary Ann, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Cubert, Trannack and Bosence.
7.—North Roskear account on the mine.
9.—United and other mines sampling.
10.—Ticketing at Redruth—Wheal Buller and other mines.
11.—Pay at West Caradon, Gonamena, Penzance Consols, East Balleswidden, Wheal Carne.—Setting at North Pool.
12.—Pay at Alfred Consols, West Treasury, Spearne Consols, Carnyorth, United Mines, Agar, Phœnix, Peru.
15.—Alfred Consols account, and Wheal Buller account, on the mine.
16.—West Alfred account on the mine.—Tincroft and other mines sampling.
17.—Ticketing at Truro—Devon Consols and other mines.
18.—Pay at Wheal Buller, East Wheal Rose, Levant.
19.—Pay at Fowey Consols, Kirkcudbright, Wheal Seton, Pendarves, Nansegollan, Cook's Kitchen, Consols, Comfort.—Setting at Levant.
21.—Treviskey account.
23.—Wheal Buller and other mines sampling.
24.—Ticketing at Redruth—United and other mines.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 110 fm. level, at Field's engine-shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, worth for copper ore 60*l.* per fm.; this is 9 fms. west of No. 1 winze. The lode in this winze, sinking under the 100 fm. level, is worth for copper ore from 70*l.* to 80*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes over the 100 fm. level continues good. The south part driving east of the cross-cut in the 100 fm. level is at present split into two parts, and worth for copper ore 12*l.* per fm. This part of the lode, west of the flookan, in this level, will yield ⅓ ton per fm., worth 5*l.* per fm. The stopes over the 100 fm. level, on this part of the lode, west of cross-cut, is worth for copper ore 40*l.* per fm. In driving the 90 fm. level, on the south part of the lode, west of the flookan, we have effected a communication with a part that has been worked by tribute. Now the men will commence sinking a winze under this level, where the lode is worth for copper ore 30*l.* per fm. All the other parts of this mine are just as reported last week.

ASHFORD CONSOLS.—I am happy to inform you of a very great improvement in that part of the mine where D. Morgan and pare are now at work. They have got a very good copper lode, about 6 ins. wide, in the stope, and worth about 20*l.* per fm. In the Nantywmpeth part of the mine (western end) we have also discovered a new lode, from 4 to 5 ins. wide, and worth fully 25*l.* per fathom, with every prospect of improvement; and I have now no hesitation in saying that this mine will prove the most profitable in this part of the country.

BAT HOLES.—The lode in the 60 fm. level, driving south, is about 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead ore. The lode in the 48 fm. level, driving south, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 40 fm. level, south of the winze, is about 2 ft. wide, producing about 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 60 fathom level is 3 ft. wide, yielding about 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 36 fm. level is about 3 ft. wide, a good mixture of spar and lead ore, and will yield of the latter about 15 cwts. per fm. At lower Bat Holes, we commenced sinking the engine-shaft below the 23 fm. level on Monday (28th Feb.), ground favourable for sinking. The lode in the 23 fm. level driving south is about 18 in. wide, composed of very congenial spar, and spotted with lead ore, but not rich. We are making all possible dispatch in the erection of the winding machine, and hope to be in a position to commence drawing the early part of next week.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—Since my last, Annie's shaft has been sunk about 2 ft. In the adit level the end is still in gossan, with mundic and lead; at the cross-cut north in this level the men are in 3 fms., and have not yet got the footwall. In the 12 west the lode is improved since my last; it is now very orey, and will set at a moderate tribute; we cannot set the backs in this level on tribute without stopping the end, as it is very fair ground, and I wish to have this level continued until we cut the caunter lode. In the 12 east I have put the men to shoot a few holes south, to ascertain if any of the lode is standing in that direction; as we have a very large stream of water issuing from the south part, I hope this end will shortly be in the ore ground, and think we should have got into it before now had we not met with impediments on account of the water and some of the pares turning out. I have put two men to drive on the north and south lode in the adit level, which is about 2 feet wide, composed of a beautiful gossan, mundic, and lead. We have discovered another north and south lode, further east than our present adit end, and which, when intersected by our main lode, I have no doubt will prove productive.

BOSCEAN.—We are now driving the 30 fm. level east of Coulson's shaft, and expect every fathom to intersect the tin ground we have in the 40 and 52. The 40 fm. level is driven by two men, and have left a good lode standing for about 20 fathoms in length. We are glad to report that in the 52 end we have the best lode seen in this part of Boscean, and as this end is driven as far east as the 40, with the lode much improving in quality, we consider our tin ground lengthening and increasing in value the deeper we go. The 64 fm. level is now being driven by four men; we have left a capital lode in the backs, which is now being stoped away at a considerable profit for the adventurers; we expect we are only 3 or 4 fms. from the intersection of two lodes. When we fall in with this junction, we purpose driving on each lode, and get as rapidly as possible into the run of tin ground which we have in the 52; we have about 10 or 12 fms. to drive to effect this object, and should this only prove as productive as the 52 we shall have about 50 fms. of high ground, which will pay the adventurers well. We have still a good lode in the winze sinking under the 52 east, on Goulding's lode. We consider our prospects were never so encouraging as at present.

CARADON WOOD.—In the last week, the engine-shaft has been sunk about 3 ft., which makes the shaft to be 8 fms. 3 ft. below the 30 fm. level; the south end has been driven about 10 ft.; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and flookan; the cross-cut, driving west to the north of the shaft, has been driven about 2½ fms. No other part of the lode has yet been seen; and the ground still continues very good for driving.

CAWSON HILL.—We have driven our deep adit level south about 56 fms., and cut through several very kindly lodes, all of them having a promising appearance for making copper at a shallow depth, most of them producing a little tin and some good spots of copper ore, and the water that is coming from one of them is very coppery; there are also some copper greens produced by the water. We are now trying some experiments on our china-clay, to see what we can make of it; there is no doubt of making a good thing of this clay, and also a first-rate cement. We shall now begin to build our smith's shop, as the weather is a little better, and the snow is going away fast. We are now driving our deep adit with six men, at 18s. per fm., through a decomposed granite. We are now obliged to timber it all the way as we drive, the ground being much softer than it was. I think we are getting near one of our large lodes, and which has changed the ground.

— *March*, 2.—We are now driving our deep adit level with six men, at the rate of 1*l.* per fathom, 8 fms. extent. We cut through a new lode in this level last Friday (Feb. 25), which has a very promising appearance—it is about 4 feet wide, and its competent parts are quartz, black oxide of tin, and chlorite fluor-spar. We expect to cut two more large lodes in this adit in a few fathoms driving, which we can see at the surface. We have two men sinking a new shaft in our deep adit, which we hope to accomplish in a few days. We have also two men trying some experiments upon china-clay, and streaming the decomposed granite for tin. We washed some of it yesterday, and it made a good van of tin. We have a horse and cart carrying stone for our smith's shop, which we shall begin to build now the frost has gone.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—The engine-shaft is now 10 fms. below the 10 fm. level; the ground still continues good for driving. The lode in the ends in the 10 fm. level is about 2 ft. wide, producing tin; in the back of this level, east of the shaft, the leader part of the lode is about 15 in. wide, the work from which is superior in quality to any we have ever seen in the mine. The lode in the stopes in the back of the adit level still produces some good stones of tin. We shall sell a parcel of tin to-morrow (March 4), which we calculate will be about 6 tons, and will send you the bills on Saturday. Had the weather been more favourable for dressing we should have had a ton or two more for sale.

CHURCHSTOKE.—The engine-shaft is going down rapidly. The new road is finished, and the foundation for engine-house will be commenced to-morrow (March 3).

CLEW BAY (Mayo).—The Benderg adit is greatly improving in every respect. We have cut about 5 ft. this week; the lode in the forebreast is 1 ft. wide, of solid copper ore, and is going deeper down towards the sole of the adit. The north branch is also going down, and appears to increase in richness. The iron mine is increasing, and looks promising. Some of the ore raised this week is mixed with copper.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—In the 40 fathom level east we have cut through the cross-course; we find the lode at present disordered by the cross-course, driving at 5*l.* per fm., by six men. The 40 fm. level west is now driven about 11 fms. west of the engine-shaft; the lode is strong and promising, but not rich; it still continues very wet for working, driving at 6*l.* per fm. The 30 cross-cut north is progressing very well, the ground being favourable for driving; it is now driven about 18 fms. If the ground continues as it is, we shall drive 5 fms. more this month, leaving about 12 or 14 fms. to reach Clijah lode; driving by six men, at 3*l.* 3s. per fathom. The 30 cross-cut south is extended about 16 fms.; the ground is a little better for driving. We have about 14 fms. more to drive to reach Julia lode; driving at 6*l.* per fm. by six men. We purpose commencing to sink the shaft below the 40 fm. level forthwith. Our engine has worked admirably well throughout the severe floods, which increased the water in the mine to nearly double the average, but has now much abated.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—Since last report we have put the men who were driving the 20 fm. level cross-course north to drive east and west on one of the branches first discovered; it is now about 1 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, peach, mundic, and spots of copper ore. We have also holed the shaft on Vivian's lode; the men are now employed stoping the ends of the winze to make it sufficiently large for a shaft, and we have a good orey lode in the end of this winze. We have put four men to drive west on Dunstan's lode in the 20 fm. level, where the lode is much improved, and are now opening tribute ground.

CREETOWN.—In No. 3 end, on No. 1 lode, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, and greatly improved—at present yielding ¾ ton per fm. The men met with a fine rib after Capt. Williams left to-day; they brought out one stone of ¼ cwt. from the bottom of the end, which runs up about 2 ft., but with good stones of lead up to the back; it is a hard capel and sparry lode, with very little gossan. This seems to speak well of the length of our ore ground, as No. 2 level was poor, with a little ore in spots; while No. 1 level above had hardly a lode; it looks as if the 12 fm. level would be still better, and improve as we leave the gossan. This we shall now shortly prove, as I hope to commence to drive from the shaft next week, after the sliding boards are put in the shaft. The stopes east of the rise are not looking so well as last week; but we have a better lode beyond us; west of the rise we have a good branch of lead and copper ore on the south side. The new level is going on as fast as the men can drive it; the lode is now all the length of the end. There is a branch to the south with spots of copper and lead in it; we hope that when this comes in with the lode it will improve. I have put two men to-day to stope ground in the west end of the winze.

DEVON AND COURTNAY.—The lode in the 70 west is about 2½ ft. wide, carrying a leader about 14 inches wide, composed of copper ore, mundic, and spar. The lode in the 60 west is much the same as last week; the lode in the pitch in the back of this level will turn out about 1½ ton per fathom of good ore. We have gone through about 4 ft. of the lode at Rendles, and is composed of mundic, prian, and soft spar.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—The shaftmen have cut a hard bar of ground; owing to so many branches of capel and spar running the whole length of the shaft, it gives a strong indication of a lode to the south.

DUKE OF CORNWALL.—The winze in the 20 is now down from 4 to 5 fms.; the lode is decidedly improving; we are not taking the whole of it, but the part we are carrying is looking very well indeed, consisting of spar, peach, plenty of mundic, with stones of ore. The 30 fm. level is now getting off the cross-course; the lode is not quite settled, but is greatly increased in size, and much better in its general appearance than in the 20. I have no doubt that we shall have a good course of ore as we get a little off from the influence of the cross-course; there are even now some good stones of ore, while in the 20 we saw none so near to the cross-course. The 40 fm. level cross-cut is progressing, and I think we are getting near the lode: the killas is cleaner, and the water more plentiful. I have no doubt of our soon getting into a good lode. In the shaft we are going down as fast as possible; the ground is tolerably favourable, and everything here is progressing as well as we can expect. We have sampled 20 tons of ore.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—The ground in the eastern adit is much softer for driving, and the lode getting more compact. We are still desuing the lode, and no lode will be taken down for some days to come. We have cut into a large branch in the cross-cut. I cannot say anything about the South Phœnix lode in the adit this week, but are using all efforts to get the whim erected, after which we shall soon see the lode where the copper was broken, and be enabled to decide on future operations.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The 58 fm. level on the north lode is worth at least 30*l.* per fm., and has every appearance of improving. The tribute pitches are looking remarkably well. The course of ore is now opened on 20 fms. long, and bids fair for continuing going east. There is no improvement in the 47 west. Our shaftmen are getting on pretty well with fixing the pitwork. We have 60 tons broken for sampling, and hope to get it ready by the last Friday in March.

EAST POLGOOTH.—The 30 cross-cut is without alteration; in the 30 east there is a large well-defined lode, and more promising than we ever saw it before. The 20 end west, on the main lode, is very much improved; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and still opening as we proceed. The 20 end on Leely's lode is as last reported; the 20 cross-cut is much the same. New shaft is down 22 fms. I see no alteration in the ground; it is a beautiful stratum, and often meet with small branches, all mineralised.

EAST TAMAR.—The lode in the 90, north of Furzehill shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; during the last few days it has become easier for driving. In the winze sinking from the 70 to the 90 the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 7 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the 68, south of Church-lane shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the north end it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 4 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the 56 north the lode is small and hard at present; but yielding from 4 to 5 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 68 are, on an average, worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; and in the back of the 56 they are worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm. At Gullett's shaft, the water is nearly gone; and we have commeneed to change the pitwork, &c., preparatory to sinking.

EAST TOLGUS.—The stope in the back of the adit level, east of the new shaft, on North Buller lode, is poor and suspended. In the bottom of the adit the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fm., of low quality. The agent thinks that Redruth Consols lode and North Buller lode will form a junction shortly—the end on the last-named lode has a very promising appearance, and produces occasional stones of ore.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 32 fm. level, is 2 ft. wide, composed principally of spar; it being very wet, and the ground hard, makes it troublesome for sinking. The lode in the 32 fm. level, west of the shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of white iron, peach, and mundic. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 23 fm. level is producing fair work for the stamps. We have for the present suspended the rise in the back of the 12 fm. level east of the shaft, in consequence of it being very wet, and have set the men to stope west of the rise; the lode produces good work for the stamps. In consequence of the weather of late, we were not able to sample yesterday, although the ore is at the quay. I have arranged with the samplers to sample on Monday, 7th inst., which will be sold at the usual time.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Since my last report we have set a new shaft to sink 50 fms. east of Murchison's shaft, naming it a new shaft; also set the back of the tunnel level to stope by six men; the tunnel end still to be continued. We shall commence dressing immediately. The other part of the mine is looking the same as last reported.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—We are making better progress in sinking Laurance's shaft. The 20 is harder than when last reported. The tribute pitches are without alteration.

GARREG.—The lode in the 20 fm. level, north of engine-shaft, is still producing some good lead; we have resumed sinking the shaft on this end, which we hope will be got through in about a fortnight, when we shall set more men on tribute north of this shaft, in the back of the 20 fm. level. The pitch already working is producing some good lead. The surface shaft, on the south level, is being proceeded with as fast as possible: some good stones of lead have been found in sinking.

GAWTON UNITED.—Fuller's engine-shaft is down somewhat better than 5 fms. in good ground for sinking, present price 7*l.* per fm., including all timber work required, by nine men. The leats and wheel-pit are going on as usual—satisfactorily. The masons will commence the buildings for office, &c., on Tuesday next. In the wheel-pit we have come down on a lode full 8 feet wide, composed of gossan, capels, mundic, and spotted with ore; and as it is not the lode seen in the 10 at Bayly's, being further south, it may be considered a valuable acquisition to the property. I assure you it is a fine looking lode, and one that must make ore.

GREAT COWARCH.—There is sufficient ground out at the 20 to enable us to commence the cross-cut, which I have done, and shall continue to drive it with all possible dispatch. According to the dip of the stratum in the shaft, after a short distance driving, I expect the ground will ease. The 12, south on Bob's lode, is just the same as last reported, producing good stones of ore, and looking very kindly. Robert's stopes, in the back of the 12, on Bob's lode, is producing some fair work for the crusher. The middle level south is just as last reported, the stratum not settled. Jones's level, on west lode, has been intersected by a lode running north and south, and about 2 ft. wide, with very fine stones of ore, intermixed pretty much through the whole breadth of the lode; this lode disordered the one that we were driving on for a short distance, but at present it is more defined and regular. I think the lodes will make a tremendous deposit of ore in depth, according to their appearance in this level, together with the declivity of the hill; they are beautifully situated, and the ground is easy and favourable. The iron has arrived from Liverpool, and some of it is on the mine. All the rest of our operations here are going on well.

GREAT CRINNIS.—We are busily engaged in making preparations for building the engine-house; before we can lay the foundation we are obliged to timber up the engine-shaft from the adit level in order to make a secure building, we shall complete this in a few days, when the engineer will attend and fit the foundation. The engine being direct-acting the stream will be on the mouth of the shaft, therefore it requires care and attention; the steps we are taking will make every part perfectly secure, particularly this, as you may think the building ought to be more forward. We are getting on rapidly with the carpentry and smithery departments, also preparing the quarry with winding-gear and incline railway. This quarry will be got moderately cheap, and will, I believe, be a good one, so that we shall require but little granite. The level driving north of Daniel's shaft is progressing just as usual. The tributers are still rising a little copper ore of the same quality as last sold—viz., 14*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Every possible exertion shall be used in getting the engine to work with all possible speed. I am convinced that we shall be in a good position soon after the mine is drained.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The 96, on St. Martin's lode, east of Clark's, is now driving east, but the lode is not yet taken down; the 96 west, east of Clark's, is worth 7 cwts. of tin per 160 sacks; we have five pitches working in this level at low tributes, and looking well; at our next letting we shall set one and probably two more. We have opened a communication at this level, between Clark's and Taylor's shaft, and shall now be able to drive a cross-cut to get under the new shaft, and it will facilitate the bringing away of the tinstuff. The St. Martin's lode in the 48 is heaved south by the elvan course, and are driving to cut it at the other side. The pitches generally are quite equal to the last report. The cross-cut in 76 is now under the new shaft, and we shall begin to rise so as to hole as early as possible. We are contiuing to clear in the 80 at sump. The pitches already set are looking favourable, and we are preparing to set others. Since our last we have sold tin, amounting to 680*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—The junction shaft is sinking very satisfactorily, to intersect the tin lode. We are sinking on the central branch; I hope in another week to report that we are breaking tin. The shaft at Cocker's is also sinking with good speed; the lode improves as we go down. We have also commenced clearing up the old workings on the north branch, where we broke large quantities of good tin. I have no doubt we shall soon have some of the same quality for market.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—We have not been able to fork the water below the 40 as yet, although the engine has been working not less than 10 strokes per minute, but as soon as the snow leaves, we have every reason to expect the water to fall back. There is no alteration in the 40 since my last. The lode in the 30 east is 1½ ft. wide, producing some good work for lead; but we have suspended this level for the present, and put the men to rise against the new shaft, to get it holed as soon as possible; the lode in the adit west is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and mundic. The lode in a rise above the 30, west from Sunderland's, is 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic and lead. The lode in the 20 west is 10 ft. wide, producing some good work for tin. The stopes and pitches generally are looking well. We expect to sample next Wednesday about the same quantity as the last.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—At Flat-rod shaft, sinking under the 60 fm. level, is a promising lode, 2 ft. wide—6 in. good yellow ore, improving as we go deeper; in the 60, west of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide—4 in. yellow ore; in the 60, east of ditto, the lode is 4½ ft. wide—6 in. yellow ore. In the 55, east of cross-cut shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide; Winterbottom's shaft is down to the 60 fm. level. In the 45 fm. level east, on Leed's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide—yellow ore. Ommanney's engine-shaft: The shaftmen are employed in securing the old shaft and plat in the bottom, or 57 fm. level; of these levels we can give no further information until we have cleared them. In the 52, west of Orchard shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide—1 ft. of good ore. In the 40 west, on Bulley lode, the lode is 10 in. wide—malleable copper and black ore. In the 30, west of ditto, the lode is 6 in. wide—malleable copper and black ore. On the whole, our prospects are improved.

HENNOCK (LEAD).—The engine-shaft is sunk the depth of 4 fms. below the 50 fm. level, on the eastern wall of the lode; the ground being a decomposed elvan, is both easy for progress and congenial for mineral. In the 50 fm. level, south of the engine-shaft, the lode has been cut through by means of a cross-cut east; it is 10 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, with a little lead ore; this driving is now being driven south on the eastern wall of the lode, where the ground is found to be easy for progress, with a view of getting back under the productive ground in the levels above. This driving has also been extended 10 fms., in which the lode is of the same general character as that in the cross-cut just referred to. The 40 fm. level and the 30 are extended north some considerable distance, throughout which the lode is of immense size, composed principally of hard quartz, with a little gossan, blue, and carbonate of lead. The 40 fm. level has been extended south 22 fms, and for this distance the lode is more or less productive; in the last 6 fms. driving, and in the present end, the lode is become more defined; it is 5 ft. wide, carrying a leader 18 ins. wide, composed of very congenial spar, prian, and lead ore, worth in places 13 cwts. of lead per fathom. In Noble's winze sinking below the 40 fm. level, 6 fms. behind the driving in the 40, and now down below that point 3 fms., the lode is 5 ft. wide, containing quartz, capel, and lead ore, saving work. In the back of this level, the 40, and directly over Noble's winze, a rise has been put up a few feet; the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, and lead ore, worth full 15 cwts. per fm. The 30 fm. level is extended 30 fms. south; for the first 16 fms. the lode is composed principally of hard quartz, intermixed with stones of lead ore: from this point, and in the present end, the lode is 4 ft. wide, well-defined, and altogether more promising, being composed of quartz, of a soft nature, capel, prian, and lead ore, worth in places from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead per fathom. In Harris's winze, which is just commenced, below the 30 fm. level, 25 fms. south of the shaft, the lode is of the same general character as that in the last 14 fms. driving in the 30; although not quite so productive, it is, however, a good lode, and worth 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The adit level has been driven south 95 fms. on the eastern lode, from which point a cross-cut is now being driven west to communicate with the whim-shaft sunk on the western lode to that level; throughout the whole extent of this driving south, as also in the whim-shaft, the lode is of a very promising nature, being well defined, and containing quartz, prian, gossan, blue, and carbonate of lead. The lode in the 30 and 40 fm. levels, south of the engine-shaft, being in places a good course of ore, and 11 tons of ore having been sold from 23 fms. of ground—viz., 12 fms. in the 30 south, 6 fms. in the 40 south, 2 fms. in Noble's winze, and 2 fms. in the back of the 40, over Noble's winze. I should recommend sinking of the engine and south whim-shafts; that the 50, 40, and 30 fm. levels be driven, and the winzes below the 30 and 40 fm. levels be prosecuted with a full force of men. The winze below the 30 fm. level more particularly should be sunk with all possible speed, not only for the purpose of ventilating the 40 fm. level, but with a view of getting tribute pitches. The machinery generally throughout the mine works well; and judging from the favourable appearance of the lode at different points of exploration, I have no doubt, if my recommendations are carried into effect, that this will become a profitably productive mine.

— *March* 2.—The engine-shaft is now down about 6 fms. under the 50 fm. level; the ground still continues very favourable. The 50 south is still driving by the side of the lode in killas, mixed with white iron, quartz, &c., not quite so speedy for driving as when last reported. The lode in the 40 fm. level south is now about 5 ft. wide, well mixed with ore throughout, and of a very favourable character. The winze sinking under the 40 fm. level is still producing good work, and the lode about 3 feet wide, now down under the 40 fm. level 5 fms. The lode in the 30 south is about 6 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; but I find it is again making smaller, and will shortly make more ore. The winze sinking under the 30 fm. level is now down 2 fms., and is opening ground that will be taken away at a moderate tribute. I have to-day put the 30 end men to rise in the back of the 30 fm. level, to cut out tribute ground above it, where I think we shall open a good piece, having 30 fms. of backs from there to the adit level. I am sorry to say we had the misfortune to break the crown wheel of our drawing-machine on Monday evening last, no doubt owing to the then severe frost. I have been to Tavistock, and ordered another much stronger, which will prevent any further accident in that quarter. I hope the wheel will be here to-day, when we shall get in order by to-morrow morning to recommence drawing. The men so far have not been hindered from working, having taken the stuff from the shaft, and filled the 50 fm. level north, in order to keep the shaftmen regularly at work.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—The lode in Barclay's shaft is continually improving for copper as we sink on it, and the ground is softer. Our shaft is also going down on the Bridge lode; we have about 4 fms. more to sink to the back of adit. We are making all speed to clear up the old workings on the north lode, and hope to accomplish it in another week, if the weather permits.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in Doidge's winze continues equal to former reports, and will yield 15 tons of ore per fathom for its length and breadth. At Morris's shaft there is no alteration; the lode is large and orey throughout. In the 55, driving east, no lode has been taken down. The stopes continue to yield much as last reported. A tribute pitch has been set in the back of the 35 at 10*s.* in the 1*l.* Hitchins's shaft, sinking below the 55, on the south lode, is progressing satisfactorily. The end driving west of the said shaft is yielding some saving work of good quality. We sampled on Friday last ores computed 154 tons, and worth at least 1500*l.*

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft, sinking below the 145 fm. level, is in beautiful light blue killas stratum; and so is the ground in the cross-cut south of the above-named shaft in the 145, which we are pushing on with all possible speed. The lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 145, is 15 in. wide, composed of soft spar, mundic, prian, and stones of rich copper ore—a very kindly lode indeed. The lode in the 145, east of the diagonal shaft, is 8 inches wide, producing stones of ore; in the 145, west of the same shaft, we are fairly in the great cross-course, the ground in which is principally spar, dipping west about 3 ft. in a fm. we are hastening on this level with six men, to get through the cross-course to unwater the 132. The ground in the 132 south, east of diagonal shaft, to prove the south part, is very favourable. The lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 20 in. wide, producing about 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 110 fm. level east is 5 ft. wide, producing about 6 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level will produce about the same quantity of ore per fm. The lode in the end, east of the winze below the 100, is 4 ft. wide, saving work, but of low produce; the lode in the end, west of Wall's engine-shaft, extending towards the above-mentioned level, is without alteration, and we do not expect much change in the lode between those two points, or ends, as there is only a few fathoms between them. The ground in the 124 fm. level, north of Wall's engine-shaft, is in congenial killas for mineral. In the 124 end, south of the same shaft, we have intersected a branch of flookan and spar, dippping north 4 ft. in a fm., and, by calculation, we have 6 fms. more to drive to cut the Flap-jack lode, agreeably to the underlie as seen in the 100. The tribute department is just the same as when last reported on.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the winze under the 86 fm. level east is producing good stones of ore. In the 86 end west the lode is kindly for lead. In the 74 end west there is a good branch of ore in the middle of the end. We have holed the rise over this level to the level above. Other bargains are much as last reported.

LAMERTON UNITED.—The lode in the adit level is just the same as last reported, with this exception, that it is still increasing in size, and more deeply stained with fine gossan on the back—altogether a very promising lode.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—The lode in the 36 fm. level north continues large, and produces occasionally very good stones of lead ore; the stopes in the back of this level will be reserved for tribute in future. The 12 fm. level, south of the engine-shaft, is easier for progress, and turning out good stones of lead occasionally; the railway in the bottom of the 50 fm. level is being got on with as fast as possible. We are putting up a rise in the back of the 50 fm. level near the present end, which will considerably assist ventilation, and serve also for a pass for running stuff down from the 36, which will also save considerable expense in the wheeling department. Next Saturday being our setting, I hope on that day to set some tribute pitches, now lying idle for want of hands to work them. I have this day (March 2) forwarded to your offices plans and sections of our underground workings.

MERLLYN.—We had succeeded in forking the water to the 46 fm. level, but from a breakage of the pumps, we have again the water as high as the 26 fm. level. We shall commence another attempt to-morrow. We are on the eve of reaching the north and south lode in the 26 fm. level west of the old shaft; we shall then soon get under the promising lode in the 16 fm. level; the lode in the 16 fm. level is still very promising, and the lower part of the level is producing good lead. The pitches are producing much the same as last month.

MOLLAND.—The 52 is 4 feet wide, producing in the bottom part of the end good stones of ore; in the 52 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work, though not rich—set to eight men 2 fms., at 7*l.* per fm., and the western end 1 fm., at 8*l.* per fm. The 42 west is 1½ ft. wide, which will produce ½ ton of ore per fm.; there is no alteration to notice in the 42 east since last week—set to six men 2 fms., at 8*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level, for 2 fms. high and 6 ft. wide, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 16*l.* per fm.—set to four men 3 solid fms., at 3*l.* 15*s.* per fm. In the 30 west we still have a large lode, producing occasional stones of ore, the ground is a little harder than last week—set to two men 1 fm., at 5*l.*; the 30 east is 3 ft. wide, producing a few stones of ore—set to two men 1 fm., at 6*l.* 10*s.*; there has been very little done in the pitch in the back of this level since last week, in consequence of one of the men having been slightly injured; the lode in the winze sinking below this level is 4 ft. wide, producing a few stones of ore—set to two men 4 feet, at 10*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The lode in the adit, on the eastern hill, is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of gossan—set to two men 2 fms., at 2*l.* 15*s.* per fm.

MOUNT ALEXANDER.—Messrs. Brewer, Lawry, Barrett, and myself, have gone carefully over the above sett, and after considering the propriety of either erecting a small steam-engine, clearing the lobby, and bringing up the deep adit, or retaking the shallow one, we have decided upon the latter for various reasons. Our first reason for recommending the shallow adit is because we are satisfied that by going back about 120 fms., and bringing in a deeper stope, we shall be sufficiently low at least to see the bottom of the former workings. Secondly, because the object can be accomplished complete for even a less sum than will be requisite to retake the tail of the present deep lobby, independent of having some 150 fms. to drive close. And, thirdly, because the difference of the two levels will not be more than from 2 to 3 fms. after the additional outlay has been made. We are decidedly of opinion that nothing permanent or effectual can be brought about by adopting either one or the other, as ultimately some sort of machinery must be erected; but, under the circumstances, and being quite able to avail ourselves of the truth or otherwise of the statements made in respect to the copper having been seen at 4 fms. deep, we unhesitatingly recommend the cheapest as really the best step for your consideration. In conclusion, we venture to suggest the immediate prosecution of this object as the best means of seeing the gossan lode prior to the copper, and afterwards by driving south towards other lodes in the hill, for which this will serve as a cross-cut. The appearances of the sett in respect to situation and strata are such as we can recommend to your notice as a fair speculation.

NANTLLE VALE SLATE COMPANY.—The monthly report from the manager at the quarries states that the eastern quarry is nearly emptied of rubblish, and that it is sufficiently cleared at the south side to commence slate making. The level for the drainage of the water at the west quarry is being proceeded with, and will be completed with all possible dispatch. Several sets of men are now actively employed at this quarry in removing rock and making slate; and on the completion of the level, a considerable quantity of rock will be uncovered, and large returns expected.

NORBURY.—Since we have got the water out, we have recommenced driving the cross-course.

NORTH BULLER.—The engine-shaft, being now at a depth requiring ventilation, in order to work to advantage, we purpose resuming the sinking of King's shaft, with the view, when at a sufficient depth, to drive a cross-cut to the engine-shaft, which will effectually ventilate the mine. The lode in King's shaft contains good stones of ore, and we expect a considerable improvement in a few fathoms sinking.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the 90, east of west shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, disordered by a cross branch; in the rise above the 90, east of ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore. In the 80, east of John Michael's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. In the winze below the 80, east of ditto, the lode is 20 in. wide, with stones of ore.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—The lode in the 20 fathom level, east of new shaft, is very kindly, and on an average 15 in. wide, still maintaining its size and general appearance. In the 20 west there is also a kindly lode 18 in. wide. Three pitches have been set on ore—at 10*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*, and 7*s.* in 1*l.*

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—The lode in the 90 fm. level, east of Smith's shaft, is now 4 ft. wide, producing at least 6 tons of ore per fm., worth from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per ton, it is by far the best lode we have seen in the mine. At Gill's shaft, in the 90 fm. level, the lode is 18 in. wide, with a very good branch of ore. We have cleared the 112 fm. level, and the men will this day (March 1) commence driving on the different lodes, and also taking down the lode standing by the side of the level; there are four lodes discovered in this level—the first, which is East Crinnis great lode, is now in the bottom of the engine-shaft, it is 4 ft. wide, with some ore; about 8 fms. further south there is a second lode, which is about 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore; 20 fms. further south there are two lodes cut, one underlaying south and the other north, which will come together in about 6 ft. under the level; there are some very fine stones of ore in each of them, and when they form the junction, I have no doubt they will make a good course of ore. We have set the engine-shaft to sink under the 112 fm. level.

PENHALE CONSOLS.—Since our last report we have removed the men from the sump whim-shaft to the main sump or downright shaft, which we have cleared up and find it to be about 4 fms. below the 48 fm. level; we have set the same to sink by eight men and four labourers, at 15*l.* per fm.; our object for removing the men from the sump whim-shaft was in consequence of driving against the water in the north part of the mine, as we considered their lives in danger. The 64 fm. level north will be proceeded with again immediately; as we have let down the water in the level which has been driven for that purpose below the 56 fm. level, we intend to put eight men in this level, so as to proceed with it with all possible speed; the 64 fm. level south is suspended for the present, in consequence of the men being put to sink a winze in the bottom of the same; in this winze the lode is about 9 in. wide, producing good stones of ore; in the same level, on the east part of the lode, the ground is moderate, the lode 8 inches wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 56 fathom level south the ground is moderate, the lode 18 in. wide, producing 4 cwts. of ore per fm. At Gurney's shaft, in the 48 fm. level south, we find the lode to be in a very disordered state, owing to cross-courses which have come in contact with it. At Morcom's shaft we are happy to say that we have let down the water about 9 ft. all through this part of the mine, but not yet sufficiently low to allow us to proceed with clearing the 56 fm. level north of this shaft. The tribute department is without any material change. The surface operations are being proceeded with as fast as possible. We have now on the floors about 23 tons of ores.

PEN-Y-GELLI.—The lode is declined from the engine-shaft in sinking, and the ground rather harder, but we shall soon meet with the east and west lode, which will enable us to sink faster. The lode in the 10 fm. level driving west is about 4 ft. wide, very promising, and producing lead. The lode in the 10 fm. level east is at present small, but improving in appearance. The lode in the adit level, driving west, is about 1½ ft. wide, with a little lead. The pitch in back of the 10 fm. level is much improved, producing very fine work.

RATTLINGHOPE.—The men have commenced opening the old shaft, and have found several beautiful lumps of copper ore. In the course of another month I expect we shall have the whole of the old workings cleared.

RITTON CASTLE.—The shaft is going down rapidly. The whim has been begun and also a smithy and cabin.

RIX HILL.—There is but little alteration in our prospects in this mine since our last monthly report. The lode in the 28 fm. level, driving west, is still promising, but poor. We hope to get the rise through to the 17 fm. level this month, and have some more tribute pitches to set. Our tribute pitches are not rich; and we are obliged to increase the tribute. The weather has so altered as to enable us to get on with dressing our tin; and we hope shortly to be in a position to sample the 10 tons as last reported.

ROUND HILL.—The lode in the deep adit level driving north is about 3 ft. wide, a mixture of spar and lead ore; it is a little improved since last report, being now worth about 1 ton of lead ore per The ground in the same level driving east is favourable. There is no alteration in the level driving southerly at the foot of Round Hill since last report. The newly discovered lode at the eastern boundary of the sett is still of the most promising appearance, being about 3 ft. wide, producing good lumps of lead ore. We shall be able to give you more particulars of this lode in the next report, as we expect to get into more settled ground by that time.

SOUTH EAST GRIT.—We are still sinking the trial shaft on the course of the lode, which does not at present alter. I think it would be advisable to costean for some of the other lodes that are known to traverse the sett, and which have been very productive in the adjoining mines.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is being cleared preparatory to resuming sinking it, and also to driving the 136 fm. level. In the 124 the lode in the south end is 3 ft. wide, worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm., with promising indications of a further improvement. In the 112 the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm.—ground easy for driving. In the 100 the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The 90 is still idle, but we shall begin to clear it next month. We are clearing the 80, and expect to get to the end this month. In the 70 south the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth full 15 cwts. of rich ore per fm.; this is a very important discovery, as it proves the lode to be south of the slide, and leaves no doubt but that the 80 and 90 will soon become equally productive. In the 60 the lode in the end is worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm.; it is in a rather disordered state at present, but will not long remain so, from the indications. There is a very fine lode indeed in the stopes in the back of this level, worth nearly or quite 40 cwts. of rich ore per fm. In the 45 the lode in the south end is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm., and likely to improve. At Smith's shaft, the 45 is cleared 54 fms. north, and we expect to reach Mundy's shaft this month; there is a great deal of ground in the back of this level that will set at a moderate tribute. South of this shaft we have cleared up a whize which was sunk to the 60, and we are now driving back north towards the shaft. The pitches and stopes throughout the mine are looking very well, and there is every prospect of our having 90 tons of ore for our next sampling, which will be on the 12th.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—At Grout's engine-shaft, we shall go down about 12 ft. deeper to finish the taking up of the break, which will, I hope, be quite finished next week; after that time the men will resume sinking Dowson's engine-shaft. At Hancock's, we shall commence to rise on a very promising branch of copper ore on Monday (Feb. 28). At Hoppet's, in the end east the lode is as last reported. We are not very far off our cross-cut to hole to Grout's Mine; I could tell exactly the distance, but owing to the maker not forwarding the dial as he promised, I cannot yet tell to a fathom or two. I have suspended the workings in the back for the present. The tribute tin will be sampled next week. At surface, the foundation of the engine-house will be completed on Monday morning, in time for the masons to commence building. We are bringing home our materials from Bodmin.

TAVY CONSOLS.—We have cut the wall of the lode in the 56 fm. level south, and have taken out good stones of ore, but the lode will not be taken down till the end is squared up. The stope east in the 46 is a splendid course of ore, as far as can be seen; west, in the same level, we are not yet taking down the orey part of the lode. The 36 is the same as last reported. We have cut some good stones of ore in the 12 cross-cut, west of cross-course. We have 50 tons of best ore from the 46 to quay for sampling, and 40 tons of poor ores that are now saleable at the present high standard. The mine has never looked so well as at present.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—We shall now prepare for stoping and stamping from the tin lode; by dropping the lift to the bottom of the shaft we shall be able to stope from the lode for a length of time, and shall soon get a parcel for the market. In the copper department we have everything we could reasonably hope for at the depth. The east lode we intersected is now cut through, and is full 12 ft. wide, a most promising lode, containing some portion of copper ore. We have put the men to drive a few fathoms on its course to ascertain its character, underlay, and bearing, but do not think it advisable to do much at the present depth. As summer approaches we think we shall be able to sink 8 or 10 fms. deeper by means of a tackle or horse-whim, but the lodes are sufficiently promising to warrant the immediate erection of a steam-engine, as there is scarcely a doubt of rich deposits of ore at no great depth. I am sorry the company is in such a state, with their splendid prospects.

— *March* 2.—We have now begun to take up the 8 in. lift from its former position, and put it in the shaft last sunk in the tin department. We shall, as soon as possible, put the engine and stamps to work, stope the bottom, and prepare work for stamps and tin for the market.

TREBURGET UNITED.—The lode in the 7 fm. level still continues to be the admiration of all who see it; the stratum is congenial for lead—indeed, nothing could be more favourable, and in all probability an abundance of mineral will be found deposited underneath. We are getting on with all speed in fixing the steam-engine; we have got in the girder and fixed the timber conveniently for heaving in the bob, cylinder, &c., which will be done, or rather commenced on the 1st of March. I propose consulting Mr. Loam, our engineer, about the flat-rods, and shall endeavour to have them ready when the engine goes to work. I hope by Lady-day to have the steam up.

TRELAWNY.—At this shaft, in the 120, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; in the south end it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 107, north end, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the south end it is 4 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 92, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.; in the south end it is 2½ feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. At the north mine, we hope to complete the fixing of the large lift, in Smith's shaft, in the latter part of this week, when we shall resume the driving of the cross-cut towards the lode in the 88. In the 78, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 68, north end, west part, the lode is 2 feet wide, with some ore in it; east part is 2 feet wide, yielding at present about 10 cwts. of lead per fathom—a very promising-looking lode. The cross-cut in the 55 fathom level is much the same as reported last week, and from the position and course of the east lode in the 68 fathom level, we fancy we have 3 or 4 fms. more to drive to meet with it. We have suspended the winze north of Trehane boundary, but have set two pitches close by, which are turning out fair. The stopes and pitches, on the whole, are turning out moderately well. On Feb. 23d, we shipped the parcel of ores, sold to Walker, Parker and Co., 24th Jan., it weighed 71 tons 8 cwts.; and on 28th Feb. we shipped the parcel of ore sold to Thomas Somers, Esq., on the 22d, it weighed 71 tons. 7 cwts. 3 qrs.

TRELOWETH.—We have cut through the lode in sinking the engine-shaft below the 55 fm. level; the shaft is down 11 fms. 5 ft., and the lode is 7 ft. wide, containing stones of ore throughout. Still we find more copper ore in the west end of the shaft than east; and unless it improves shortly, I would recommend driving west. The lode in the 55 west is 9 ft. wide, principally capel and quartz.

TREMOLLETT DOWN.—On our last setting-day, I was of opinion the adit end would improve, and the ground would be more favourable for driving. Last week the men cut softer ground, with an increase of water, and branches of a promising character, which indicates we are getting near the lode, and I hope by next week the men will cut the lode, when I will write you.

UNION (TIN).—We have completed the new west shaft, and are driving west from it by the side of the lode, which we find easier than driving on the lode. I want to extend this level west as far as possible, where we are likely to find much tin. The stopes in the back of the level are yielding plenty of stamping stuff, and when the mine is well laid out, by extending the levels and sinking the shafts, we shall be able to supply a great number of stamps'-heads, and realise good sales of tin.

WEST CARADON.—Report of Capts. R. Dunstan, H. Taylor, and J. Buzza, to the meeting on the 23d Feb.:—In presenting our usual two-monthly report, we beg to give a brief account of the present state of the several levels or ends now being driven on the different lodes.—Jope's Lode: This is situated in the southern part of the mine; it is 150 fms. south of the main lode, and has been operated on to the depth of the 80 fm. level. The 80 fm. level is driven west of the western cross-course 25 fathoms, 15 fms. of which is through a good course of ore—the present end is small, but orey. The 65 is driven 55 fathoms west of cross-course, opening good tribute ground; the present end is divided into two branches. The 50 is also driven 55 fms., opening good courses of ore; the present end is worth 15*l.* per fm. The 38 is driven about 40 fms., also through good ore ground.—Clymo's Lode: This lode in the 80 fm. level is extended 12 fms. west, orey ground throughout. The 80 has been opened since our last meeting in London; we regard it as an important level, the ground being whole to the 50, and also below the 80; the progress of it has been impeded in consequence of our not being able (at a certain period) to draw the stuff as fast as we could wish. We have also opened on a lode called Whitburn's, in this level, and have driven on its course 12 fms.; it is 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, and spotted with ore, and presents a very promising appearance.—Vivian's Lode: The 80 fm. level is extended 40 fms. west, opening good tribute ground; the present end is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The 70 is driven 55 fms. through good ore ground, 20 fms. of which is reserve; in the present end the lode is good, say 3 tons per fathom. The winze in the bottom of this level is sunk 7 fathoms through a good lode, and is going down ahead of the 80. The 27 is driven some 60 fms. through tribute ground; present end worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 17 produces 1 ton, and the adit 2 tons per fm.—Menadue: This lode is operated on to the 128 fm. level, and extended from east to west about 100 fms., opening tribute ground throughout, though the present end west is poor; the same may be said of the 116, 104, and 92.—Dunstan's Lode: This is operated on to the depth of the 104, where we have driven on its course west about 20 fms., the latter 12 fms. through good tribute ground; the present end produces a small quantity of ore. The 92 west presents a large lode, spotted with ore; ditto east, about 1 ton of ore per fm.; the adit produces about 1 ton.—Gilpin's Lode: The 27 west produces about 1 ton, as also the 17. On these several lodes we have about 90 tribute pitches working in various tributes from 3*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* Of the prospective work we notice the 104 cross-cut going south towards Whitburn's, Clymo's, and Jope's, and also the 140 going north towards Menadue lode, which we expect to reach in a few fathoms. As regards our next sampling, we cannot speak with any degree of certainty as to the quantity, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

WESTON.—We have driven nearly 30 ft. into the Ryder lode, without reaching the wall. The water has considerably abated. No. 3 shaft is sinking by a full complement of men. The Village lode has been twitched for the last few days, but has now the appearance of opening again.

WEST PAE CONSOLS.—I have nothing worth particularising this week, only to say that our surface work is progressing very satisfactorily.

WEST POLGOOTH AND HEWAS UNITED.—We find the south lode in the 24 of a promising character, producing good work for tin. The winze sinking below the 14 fm. level is yielding good tinstuff; the north lode is not producing much tin at present. We shall sell a parcel of tin in a few days. Judging from the appearance of the lode, and strata of ground in the 24, I am satisfied there is abundance of tin standing in these levels.

WEST WHEAL ALFRED.—The lode in the 55 west is about 8 feet wide, and will yield 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; the lode in the 55 east is 6 ft. wide, and will yield 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 45 west is 10 feet wide, composed of capels, quartz, mundic, and copper ore. The 37, east of Goddard's shaft, is being driven upon the north side of the lode, which yields good copper ore, and we purpose driving south through the lode to prove its value. The 37, west of Mexico shaft, is driving on the north part of the lode, which is poor. During the past week we have sunk in Cole's engine-shaft 8 ft.; it is now down 26 fms. below the adit, and we purpose sinking 9 fathoms deeper ere fixing a plunger-lift. We sampled on the 22d of February 63 tons of copper ore.

WEST WHEAL BULLER.—The bargain we set last in Manuel's shaft, to sink 2 fms., at 4*l.* per fm., is not yet completed; at present the lode is 1 ft. wide, but it varies in size considerably; we still find some good stones of tin in it, but it averages poor; we cannot expect the lode to be regular in size, nor rich for tin yet, being so near the surface. My opinion is that, when we commence sinking under the adit, we shall find the lode produce great quantities of tin. I am glad to hear you are making a bargain for the engine. By the time it is erected we shall have a large quantity of tinstuff ready for the stamps.

WEST WHEAL EDWARD.—Since my last report the weather has been more favourable, so as to allow us to sink on A and B lodes. We have sunk on A lode about 10 ft.; at this depth its size is about 14 in. wide—10 in. of which is a hard slatestone. B lode is much the same character as the last named; its leading part is composed of spar, stained with gossan—being only 2½ in. wide; the lodes seemed quite compressed together by the hardness of the country, and the unfavourableness of the stratum through which they pass. I put the men to open on these lodes, about 50 fms. west of the trial pits, where we found them to be split up in small branches, about 1 in. big; the stratum here is also very hard.

WEST WHEAL FANNY.—The lode in the adit level, south of trial shaft, has considerably improved within the past week, being now full 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan of good quality, quartz, flookan, mundic, &c. I have suspended the north end for the present, and put the men in the south end, where indications are promising us some lead, even at this depth.

WHEAL ANNA CONSOLS.—We have cut the first north lode; it is 6 feet wide—has a promising appearance, with some good tin. This lode was unknown when the mine commenced working, and was discovered by accident in clearing out for the stamps, and bids fair to be of great importance. What is considered to be the main north lode is from 16 fms. to 20 fms. still further north. In the 12 fm. level east the lode is improved. The frost has almost suspended our dressing, but we hope to sell our tin next week.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—North Lode: The lode in the 50 west is the same as reported last week; the lode in the 50 east is 3½ ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, mundic, and good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 35 west is 5 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton; the lode in the 35, east of the great cross-course, is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in Cruse's stope, in the bottom of the 35 west, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton. The lode in Cock's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 9*l.* 10s. per ton. The lode in Hartland's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton. The lode in Burgess's rise and stope, in the back of the 35 east, is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 9*l.* per ton A new rise is set in the back of the 35 west, 13 fms. west of Cock's winze, to meet Rashleigh's winze, sinking below the 20; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton. The lode in Rashleigh's winze, sinking below the 20, is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 9*l.* 10s. per ton. The 20 west is without change. The cross-cuts and other operations are being expedited as fast as possible.

WHEAL CREBOR.—On Saturday last (our general setting day) the following work was let:—A pitch below the 12, at Rundle's, by four men, at 4s. 6d. in 1*l.*; a pitch to the back of the 12, east of the cross-course, at 12s. in 1*l.*; a pitch to the back of the deep adit at 3s. 6d. in 1*l.*—each let for two months; five men working at Gill's on tribute at 12s. 6d. in 1*l.*; two men at Cock's at 12s. 6d. in 1*l.*; a pitch to the back of the 12, east of the cross-course, at 4s. 6d. in 1*l.*; a pitch to the back of the deep adit, east of the cross-course, at 8s. in 1*l.*; the 34 to drive west, to communicate with Seccombe's winze, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm.; a rise above the 34, 7*l.* 10s. per fm.—stented 3 fms.; Seccombe's winze to sink below the 24 at 8*l.* per fm.; the cross-cut south in the 24, stented 6 ft., at 7*l.* per fm.; the 12 end west at 4*l.*; the deep adit end west at 5*l.* 5s.; the shallow adit cross-cut south at 4*l.* Quantity of ore sampled last Friday, at Morwellham, computed 75 tons, worth about 680*l.* or 709*l.* There is now on the floors for dressing about 40 tons, worth about 320*l.* Soper's winze is at present suspended, and the men put to cut the south lode in the 24. In the 12 end west the lode is poor, but looking more promising than for some time past. The lode in the shallow adit west is a promising one; it is at present suspended to drive a cross-cut south—to cut the lode on which two tributers raised upwards of 30 tons of ore the last two months, and let again at 3s. 6d. in 1*l.*

WHEAL ENNIS.—In the engine-shaft we are getting down to the 50, and the most agreeable feature connected with our sinking is, that the deeper we are going, the larger the lode is becoming—in the 20 and 30 ends it being 2½ ft. wide, and below the 40 4½ ft. wide. In the 30 and 40, driving south, the lode appears to improve every fathom; and from what I can learn, next to a certainty of our having a good mine, going south towards the valley. It is very satisfactory to the adventurers to find, after a long time of disappointed hope, that indications are developing themselves in connection with this mine, in such a manner as to leave no doubt of Wheal Ennis being a trump. The north lode, to cut which we are now driving a cross-cut from the 40, will be accomplished in four or five months. This, after all, appears to be the most promising lode in the sett, so far as we can ascertain to the depth of a few fathoms on the back of the lode, which carries, amongst other ingredients, a beautiful soft, decomposed, gray slate, of quite a leady nature; the cubes and stones impregnated with lead, in other parts of the mine, are similar to those found in the adjoining mine (East Wheal Rose). These facts, with the easiness of the ground, which has lately become so, must lead us to believe that Wheal Ennis will be one day no unimportant rival to the celebrated East Wheal Rose.

WHEAL EXMOUTH AND ADAMS UNITED.—The dressing operations, which were checked by the frost, have been resumed, and we have now 60 tons of lead and 20 tons of copper dressed towards the next sampling, on the 22d inst. We are making every preparation to have the launders and pipes to carry the water out at adit ready for fixing on the 12th inst., our setting-day; when this is completed, we hope, in addition to the gain of power for the engine, that the mine will always be dry, and enable us to work the lower levels. The new engine-shaft is set to sink 10 fms., at 8*l.* per fm., to be completed by the second Saturday in April; it is now down 2 fms. The new shaft will be of immense benefit to the mine, and enable us to work the lower levels, &c., at half the present price.

WHEAL FORTUNE.—Saturday last being our setting day, we have let the end at 4*l.* 10s. per fm., and intend to put four men to drive north to prove the north lode at once as we can get efficient men, which we think is essentially necessary. There is a little more black oxide of copper in the lode, and we have ordered the men to keep it apart. All our other works are progressing favourably.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—In sinking Thorne's shaft there is no material change since last report. At Young's shaft, in the 97 fm. level north, the ground is moderate, the lode 1 ft. wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 87 fm. level north the ground is moderate, the lode 18 in. wide, producing 2 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 77 fm. level north the ground is moderate, the lode 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore. In the 70 fm. level north the ground is hard, the lode 15 in. wide, producing a little ore. The engine-shaft is down to the 97, and we are preparing to drive north and south, the ground is good, the lode looking promising, and producing a little ore. In the 87 fm. level south the ground is hard, the lode small, and poor at present. At Maxwell's shaft, in the 60 fathom level south, the ground is hard, the lode small and poor at present; in the 60, south-east, the ground is hard, the lode 18 in. wide, and producing a little ore. In the 70 fathom level we are still driving a cross-cut to cut the eastern part of the lode. The tribute pitches generally are producing a fair quantity of ore. Owing to the extreme severity of the weather, and great depth of snow retarding our dressing operations, we were unable to sample more than 45 tons of ores, which were on Feb. 28 sold to the Tamar Smelting Company, at 18*l.* 16s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—The men have finished easing Taylor's shaft to the 40, and at the end of next week they will commence driving a cross-cut north and south at the 40. The lode where it is being stripped down in the 40, west from engine-shaft, continues to yield a little ore, and the ground laid open will work on high tribute. There is no alteration in any of the other levels.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—The 50 fm. level is driven east of engine-shaft 2 fms. 1 ft. 2 in. (this part north, which will apply to the other measurements), set to drive by six men, at 14*l.* per fm.; the lode is 9 in. wide, stones of copper ore and clorite. The 40 is driven east 1 fm. 4 ft. 10 in., set to drive by four men, at 11*l.* per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding about ½ ton of copper ore per fm., and much mundic. Bates's shaft is set to sink below the 40 fm. level, by six men, at 16*l.* per fm. The 30 cross-cut north is driven 2 fm. 1 ft. 11 in., set to drive by four men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm.; we have not cut any lode during the past month.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—Since my last, we have driven the cross-cut south from Dare's shaft in the 20 fathom level 1 fm.; the ground is much as last reported, but a quantity of water issuing from the end; we have also driven east on the course of the lode in this level 5 ft. The silver-lead lode in the end is small at present, but there is an improvement in the copper lode. The stopes in the back of this level, on the silver-lead lode, are also improved, but the copper lode is without any particular alteration. The stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level, on the copper lode, are producing good stamps' work. From the stopes on the silver lode we have broken, during the past week, 4 bags of silver ore, of moderate quality, and shall take down the lode again in a day or two. We are progressing with the dressing with all possible speed, to prepare another parcel of silver and lead ore for the market.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—The adit level is driven north from the valley about 50 fms.; the lode throughout this driving presents a beautiful appearance; it is composed of gossan, quartz, and good stones of lead, altogether of great promise. During the past two months we have driven 20 fms. on the course of the lode, sunk an air shaft, and also opened the eastern adit to the caunter lode. The inclemency of the weather has prevented our opening on the several lodes at the surface, as proposed at the last meeting.

WHEAL MAY.—The lode in the stopes is 2 ft. wide, consisting of favourable substances for producing mineral, and from which we break good stones of ore.

WHEAL ROBERT.—We have made a splendid discovery in the 12 fm. level, and I send you a specimen of ore taken out of the lode this afternoon. I have set four tributers this morning at 7s. in 1*l.*, and hope shortly to set another pitch further west.

WHEAL RAMSON.—There is no alteration in the lode in the bottom east and west level since last reported. In the upper level more spar is coming in the country round the lode; I expect more as we come near the junction. We have taken down the lode in our south driving; it is about 2 ft. wide, and still continues regular. It produces ore of the same quality as that sent you.

WHEAL UNY.—We have done but little towards sinking the engine-shaft as yet, in consequence of a breakage in the pitwork, but it is now all put right, and the men have commenced sinking. The 60 fm. level west is driving at present in very hard ground. The new lode in the 30 end west has improved since our last report; in the bottom of the level the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding rich stones of yellow ore; the end has still the cinder-like appearance, intermixed with good stones of copper ore; the lode in the 30 fm. level east is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but very hard; we have suspended this end for the present, and are about to put the men to drive from the north part of the engine-shaft through the tin lode in the 72 fm. level, where we expect to raise some good tin ores. There is not alteration in the 30 cross-cut north, the ground continuing very favourable; we estimate about 10 fms. yet to drive to cut the lode we are in search of. On Thursday last (Feb. 24) we sold 192*l.* worth of tinstuff, and we have now at surface about 7 tons of tributers' copper ore, worth about 10*l.* per ton. This is independent of the ore raised from the north lode, which we are now about to dress.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—The shaft men have sunk 2 ft. 6 in., making altogether 31 fm. 10 in. below the adit.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—The shaftmen are still engaged in sinking the north engine-shaft, and will continue to do so until the foundries are quite ready with the castings for the new pitwork. The lode has not been cut into since my last; the ground is improved for sinking. No time shall be lost in making every exertion to get it to its place as fast as possible.

WHEAL ZION.—Last week I informed you we had got 4½ feet into the granitic elvan; since then it has been penetrated, and the cross-cut extended beyond it 9 ft. The granite is 6 ft. wide, and we have driven altogether about 3½ fms. from Vivian's engine-shaft towards the great lode; we calculate upon having about 2 fms. further to drive north before reaching the south wall. The water has much increased since yesterday in the end. The lode in the 30 east, at Lemon's, is still in a disturbed state. We have broken some fine rich stones of yellow ore from this level during the week.

WHITFORD.—The engine-shaft has been sunk about 2 fms. this past month. A branch, about 1 ft. wide, has come into the shaft, supposed from the main lode, composed principally of clay, but without lead. In No. 3 level, driving north, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with a little lead. In No. 4, driving south, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with a little lead; on this level north we have cleared to the forebreast. The lode in the present end is poor; but all the lode above has been taken away. We shall resume driving this end, when I have no doubt we shall soon get lead.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—The lode in the bottom of the shaft continues to improve, showing that our improvements hold good in depth. The 36 end is just coming into a rich course of tin, 15 fms. further west than in the level above. We have now more than 10,000*l.* worth in view, several thousands of kibbles broken underground, and a quantity at surface, which was raised during the late severe frost, and which we are now stamping night and day. Our dressing is resumed, and everything is looking cheering.

FOREIGN MINES.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES:—

Feb. 24.—In the end driving east of Teufelsgrund lode, in the Wilhelm's level, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The winze in this level is down 5½ fms., and we have cut the lode, which is 10 inches wide, worth 9*l.* per fathom in bottom. This is most important, as it is the deepest working we have on the Teufelsgrund lode, and shows that the orey ground does not decrease in value in depth. In pitches numbered from 1 to 7, in back of Wilhelm's level, the lode is 5, 4, 13, 7, 3, 3, and 2 in. wide, and worth respectively 10*l.*, 4*l.*, 24*l.*, 11*l.*, 9*l.*, 5*l.*, and 2*l.*, per fathom. In the end driving east on Teufelsgrund lode, in the middle level, the lode is 1 in. wide, with good stones of ore. This end has now been driven for several months in poor ground, and I am of opinion that we have only been following a small branch of the lode; I have, therefore, ordered a cross-cut to be commenced. In the rise in back of middle level, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 27*l.* per fathom. In pitches numbered 3 b, 4 b, 5 b, 6 b, 7 b, 8 b, 7 a, 8 a, 9 a, and 10 a, in back of middle level, the lode is 15, 10, 8. 10, 12, 10, 12, 5, 9, and 10 ins. wide, and worth respectively 20*l.*, 21*l.*, 9*l.*, 8*l.*, 12*l.*, 24*l.*, 4*l.*, 8*l.*, 12*l.*, and 20*l.* per fm. In the end driving east from bottom of winze in the Trudpert's level, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom. As soon as the sump is completed, we shall set some men to drive west on the lode, which will give us 10 fms. of good backs to stope out. In pitches numbered 13 b to 23 b, in back of Trudpert's level, the lode is 12, 8, 10, 12, 17, 25, 12, 16, 12, 16, and 15, in. wide, and worth respectively 12*l.*, 12*l.*, 6*l.*, 20*l.*, 20*l.*, 30*l.*, 20*l.*, 20*l.*, 22*l.*, 20*l.*, and 23*l.*, per fathom. In the end driving north on the Schindler lode, in Trudpert's level, we are still in the slide. In the rise in back of the Schindler, the lode is 11 in. wide, worth 40*l.* per fm. In pitch in back of the Schindler, the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking on Schindler, the lode in bottom is 18 in. wide, worth 50*l.* per fathom. In the end driving south from bottom of winze, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 35*l.* per fathom. As soon as the men have driven this end a couple of fathoms or so, we shall resume sinking the winze. Our new shaft from the surface is now 48 ft. deep; we have, therefore, still 32 English fathoms to sink before we can fairly get at the Schindler lode, where the old men are supposed to have left it untouched. We have hitherto opened ore all through.

LINARES MINES.—Received from Capt. A. W. Martyn:—

Pozo Ancho, Feb. 19.—The engine-shaft sinking below the 65 fm. level continues without any alteration, the lode still showing stones of lead, but not to value. In the 65 end, west of this shaft, the lode continues poor; the end east, on the new discovery, in this level, is worth 4 tons of ore per fm.; west, 3 tons. The 55 fm. level, west of Casualidad winze, is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. San Jorge winze, sinking below this level, and east of San Anton, is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm.; the stopes east of San Anton, also in this level, are worth 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 55 fm. level, east of Shaw's shaft, the lode is unproductive. The stopes in this level, west of Las Nieves, are worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 45 fm. level, east of La Esperanza winze, the ground is for the present hard and the lode poor, worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In the 45 fm. level, west of San Juan shaft, the ground is good, but the lode continues unproductive. The 31 fm. level, east of Thorne's shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; Thorne's shaft sinking below this level is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. We have intersected several small branches in the cross-cut west of this shaft. La Suerte winze, sinking below this level, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 31 end east, on the north lode, is worth 4 tons of ore per fm.; the end west, on the same lode, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The 31 fm. level, on the north branch, west of San Juan shaft, is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. There is nothing new to notice in the cross-cuts in the 45, east of La Esperanza, the 31, west of San Juan, and 31, west of La Esperanza winze. In Field's shaft the ground continues hard; the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 20 fm. level, west of Warne's shaft, there is a large promising lode, with spots of ore, but at present not to value; the stopes below this level, west of the shaft, are worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The tribute department is looking moderately well.—Ore weighed in, 36 tons 12 cwts: total in stock, 125 tons 8 cwts.—Pig-lead smelted, 47 tons 7 cwts.: total in stock, 594 tons.

Mr. Henry Thomas reports—From the heavy rains of last week we found it impracticable to proceed with the smelting. Now that the weather has every appearance of being fine, we shall resume, but this explanation is necessary to the understanding of the small quantity which will appear in the account of this week. The same reason may be assigned for the small quantity dressed and weighed in last week.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING ASSOCIATION.—

Cobre, Jan. 26.—At St. Andrew's, in the 110 fm. level, we have advanced 4 ft. since last report, and have now without doubt reached the flookan which separates the eastern ground from the western unfavourable formation; its direction southwards is about 45° east of south, but it cannot keep this course far, as it does not intersect the cross-cut driving towards the White Mine; in the latter mine the course of the flookan is about north and south; the lode and the hard rock we have had lately is entirely cut off in the bottom of the level. At Perseverancia, the rise in the back of the 35 is communicated to the workings above, we have some timber to fix before we can derive any benefit from it, the lode produces best on the west side of this rise, which it is not convenient to break down as yet, on the east side the yield is about 3 tons per fm.; the 35 end east is not looking quite so well. In the stope east of Taylor's the lode is somewhat less productive.

THE WOODSIDE COLLIERY COMPANY.—Under the regulations of the Cost-book System, a company is being formed for the purpose of working a coal-field in the Forest of Dean, held indirectly from the Crown, on lease, for a term of 1000 years, and extending over an area of about 275 acres. Of the existence of coal in large abundance, and of its excellent quality, proof has been given, placing both matters beyond question, and it has only been on account of the want of railway communication that the production of the field has been excluded from the London market. The desideratum is now supplied by means of a branch of the Great Western Railway, already considerably advanced, and under contract to be completed within the year, which will communicate with the pit's mouth. Attention is drawn to the fact that this will open a direct facility for the transmission of coals by water from Gloucester, where vessels now take in ballast, in order to proceed to Newport or Cardiff for coal, a practice not at all likely to be continued when coal from the Woodside Colliery can be supplied at little more than the cost of such ballast. It is intended to re-open the works on a scale to raise 500 tons per day, which, at contract prices, will cost at Gloucester 4s. per ton, and at London 9s. per ton, so that, after ample allowance for expenses, a dividend of at least 25 per cent. per annum is fairly contemplated. The respectability of the committee of management affords every satisfaction as to the *bonâ fide* nature of the undertaking, and from this alone we augur good results. The undertaking is to consist of 10,000 shares of 2*l.* per share, to be paid in full on allotment.

THE GRENVILLE DELABOLE SLATE QUARRY.—Under this title a company is in course of formation, for pursuing operations in the parish of St. Teath. The slate beds, extending over about 40 acres, are held for a term of 40 years, at an annual rent of 60*l.* This, however, is to be increased, in the space of three years, to 100*l.* per annum, or 1-18th dues. The Delabole slate has long been highly appreciated. Sir Henry T. De la Beche, in his *Treatise on Geology*, particularises it as the strongest and the best slate known. The present quarry is very conveniently situate, being but a short distance from the shipping port, and lying at the head of a valley, which descends about three-quarters of a mile to the sea; water-power is, therefore, readily available. A large portion of the rock to the depth of about 50 ft. has been opened, and from the reports of the agents employed to examine the quarry, it would appear that there is an inexhaustible supply of the finest light blue slate. The undertaking is to consist of 8000 shares, of 30s. each—1*l.* per share to be paid on allotment, and the balance in two instalments of 5s. each. The promoters are highly respectable men, and their expressed convictions bespeak sanguine results.

WEST CRINNIS COPPER MINE.—This valuable sett, which is situated in the well-known and productive mineral district of St. Austell, Cornwall, is, we understand, about to be worked at once by a spirited company of adventurers, under the management of gentlemen of standing and experience in the mining world. The sett extends over 48 acres, and contains four east and west, and three caunter lodes. It is very near some, and adjoins others, of the best mines in Cornwall—viz., Great Crinnis, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Charlestown United, Par Consols, and Boscundle, all of which either have been o now are very profitable. An efficient and powerful 50-in. cylinder engine is in possession of the company, together with the necessary pump-work, whims, capstans, shears, and all other essential materials, and are ready for immediate erection. The sett has been inspected by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, and other eminent mining agents. Capt. C. Thomas, after premising that it is situated in one of the richest mining districts in the county of Cornwall, and that the locality is unobjectionable for mining purposes, says—"I consider West Crinnis to be a valuable mining sett, and well worthy of attention and vigorous prosecution, and that the chances of success are great." We understand that only about 700 (2*l.*) shares are to be disposed of, and that the same will be offered to the public.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, THE BEST CURE FOR ABSCESSES, PILES, FISTULAS, AND ULCEROUS SORES.—The very satisfactory result arising from the use of this invaluable ointment, in cases where patients have been suffering from abscesses, ulcers, piles, fistulas, or bearings down, have induced several of the medical profession, eminent for their skill, to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice, and in many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, Holloway's ointment, in conjunction with his pills, healed the most desperate wounds, after every other method had been tried in vain. These fine medicines are unequalled in the cure of scrofula, scurvy, and other diseases of the skin. Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand.

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GOLD IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent asks for the name of the writer of the work to which we alluded last week under this head. This we cannot give, inasmuch as the book itself does no contain it; and as it was printed in 1707, ordinary enquiry would not elucidate the point. The title-page merely says, "Printed by W. B. for John Wyat, at the Rose in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1707."

Our attention having been thus drawn again to this book, we are induced to make some further remarks and extracts, which may not be found uninteresting at this moment, when the question of gold returns in this country absorbs so much of public consideration. In a former number, it will be remembered, we mentioned that the system adopted for the reduction of auriferous ores by Messrs. Rawlings and Watson, of St. Helen's, was by reverberatory furnaces; and we find, by the work under comment, that this plan of reverberatory furnaces had been adopted a few years before the book was written, and for the same purpose for which Messrs. Rawlings now apply it in 1853. "This is certain," says the writer, "that gold has been extracted from several of our mines of tin and copper in Cornwall, Devonshire, and Cumberland; and the tinners of Cornwall do now frequently find little quantities of gold and silver among the tin ore, which has encouraged that ingenious gentleman, Mr. Robert Lydall, of Truro, in the same county, to petition the Queen for her letters patent for the sole use of a new invention of refining and separating gold and silver from tin by precipitation in a reverberatory furnace, by means of some peculiar fluxes," which was granted June 23, 1702. It is then that the writer proceeds to remark on the propriety of a vigorous and energetic search being made throughout the country for the production of the precious metals in larger quantities. So important for the interests of this country was the progress of mining adventure in all its branches considered, he states, by Queen Elizabeth and her advisers, that in the 10th year of her reign she, by letters patent, "discharged all miners, and all other persons interested in metallic and mineral works, or occupied in finding, digging, smelting, and refining of metals and minerals, from paying any fifteenths, tenths, subsidies, taxes, or impositions, and set them free from serving upon juries, and from arrests: which great privileges were anciently granted them by the civil law, which gives this reason for them—namely, because the charge, care, and labour of such works is so very advantageous to the public, and therefore it was thought but reasonable by the Romans, and by their example for us, to give them encouragement by such concession."

All this shows the importance which has at all times been attached to the encouragement of home mining; and if it were essential in the time of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne, how much more is it in the reign of Queen Victoria, when every branch of art and science is making such rapid advances, and every source of commerce striving for the ascendency? If it be desirable to foster and encourage mining enterprise for copper, lead, tin, and other metals, it is surely desirable that the search for gold and silver should be equally supported within our shores as it is in Australia and California. Unless we search we shall not find; and all that has been done in England and Ireland shows clearly that gold does exist. That it is to be found in Devonshire is now indisputable; and by the statement submitted by Capt. Moorsom to the meeting of the Britannia shareholders, it is likewise clear that the yield of a very trifling amount of gold per ton of gossan is sufficie nt to render its extraction a source of profit. For the interesting details, we refer to the report in another column, and we have good ground for considering that the maximum estimate has been adopted as regards expenditure, and the minimum in reference to profit. In our article last week, we pointed out that the average yield of the poorer, or common gossan, of the district of North Molton, was 15½ dwts., which is considerably above the average adopted by Capt. Moorsom.

The narrow-minded views which induced the Government, at the end of the last century, to prevent further search for gold in the county Wicklow, has now given place to principles and opinions consonant with the age, and it is not thought advisable to follow longer the example of the Chinese, who will not suffer their mines to be worked, lest the country should become demoralised. With regard to gold, moreover, it is readily admitted that it is not only where the precious metal is apparent to the naked eye that its production is profitable, but that many substances are to be found in which it exists in small quantities, although sufficiently disseminated as to render the yield a source of commerce and profit. "A great virtuoso," says an old writer, "having procured a certain American mineral earth, brought it to the public assay-master, who thought it nothing worth, not being able by any means to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away; but a certain mineralogist (having procured a little of t, tried it with a peculiar flux, and separated from it near a third part of pure gold."

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—The rapid advancement of chemical knowledge during the present century, and the numerous discoveries in connection with that science, has so extended our knowledge of the composition of most natural substances and the elements entering into their structure, that a new era in their application has been opened out to us. Until comparatively a very recent period, agriculture was but a mere manual art, in practice limited to the almost servile observance of certain empyrical rules, the result of the experience of ages, but too often applied without intelligence or discrimination. The connection existing between agriculture and chemistry was scarcely suspected, or if speculated on by a few minds of more than usual shrewdness, the means of tracing its connection were deficient, as was also a knowledge of the necessary processes for bringing the science into practical use. This stationary condition of an art, cultivated to some extent by even the uncivilised denizen of the forest, and handed down to us from the most remote antiquity, must be attributed principally to want of education on the part of the cultivators of the soil, who were unable to understand the rationale of the operations they themselves performed to secure the growth of their crops, and to acquire a knowledge of those sciences (then sealed books to the many) which bear directly on agriculture. A popular treatise, under the title of *The Farmer's Manual of Agricultural Chemistry*, from the pen of Mr. A Normandy, the eminent chemical author, has just been published by Messrs. George Knight and Sons, Foster-lane. It contains full instructions respecting the diseases of cereals, and the destruction of those insects which are injurious to those plants; and the author states that the admirable lectures, delivered by Sir Humphry Davy, before the Board of Agriculture from 1802 to 1812, created a new era in agricultural pursuits, and the advancement of knowledge in that department may be dated from that time. He gave it the first impulse, reduced it to that scientific and systematic form which has since been so extended and improved by Liebig, Boussingault, Payen, Johnston, and other eminent chemists. These works, however, are generally too theoretic and abstruse to be understood by even the majority of well-informed agricultural readers, nor do they give practical directions on the means of determining the composition of arable lands, of ascertaining the presence of the necessary constituents for the culture of particular crops, or of analysing manures, &c. In the little volume before us, the author has endeavoured to produce a perfectly elementary guide to the agriculturist, in which it appears to us he has been eminently successful, the pages of which, even to those who possess a larger store than usual of chemical knowledge, will prove of much value for reference, give many a useful hint, and call to mind matters for a time forgotten. The work is divided into eight chapters, treating on agricultural chemistry generally, on organic and inorganic substances, food of plants, composition of the various soils and their distinctive characters, with the plants which spontaneously grow on them, what plants are best suited for certain soils, the properties of the several ingredients of soils, simple methods for ascertaining the relative proportions of the principal ingredients, how to ascertain if a soil is fit for the cultivation of particular crops, chemical methods of maintaining, increasing, or restoring the fertility of soils, with a description of the several manures to be employed, with an analysis of them and guano, and their relative value. These are followed by full information on the diseases of cereal crops, mildew, smut, canker, and ergot or spur, with modes of prevention and cure; the insects which are injurious to crops, with the best means of extirpating them. The volume is illustrated with numerous diagrams, and from the importance of the subject, and the complete manner in which the volume is classified and arranged, we have little doubt but that it will be well appreciated by the public.

IMPROVED STREET ILLUMINATION.—We have received a communication from Mr. David Roughead, of Haddington (N. B.), on a new mode, proposed by him, of lighting the streets at night, in which he appears to have been eminently successful, and a very superior illuminating power is obtained at a greatly diminished cost. It appears that the town, from a falling off in the revenue, has for some years been very ill lighted, and during the winter of 1851-2 Mr. Roughead having conceived the idea that he could effect an improvement, and at the same time save money, by the use of reflected light, borrowed one from the Northern Light Company, which, however, on trial, was found to cast the rays of light in a direct line, instead of diffusing them. At the commencement of the dark evenings of the present winter some parabolic reflectors, 20 in. diameter, were obtained, more than usually concave, and instead of a plain reflecting surface, as is generally employed, it was covered with plates of silvered glass about 1¼ inch square. This arrangement not only largely diffused the light in every direction, but threw the rays to a greater distance. The experiment, although successful, was but a partial one, as being entirely at the proposer's expense, and not expecting to derive any pecuniary benefit. The lights were placed where it could be done at the least possible cost, rather than in the most advantageous position. The street lighted is 200 yards long by 28½ yards wide, at each end of which was fixed a gas burner and one of the new reflectors, when it was found that in nearly every part of the street print of ordinary size could be distinctly read with ease, and some gentlemen who attended to witness the experiment found they could read a written letter 200 yards from the lamp. To have illuminated the above space at all well by the ordinary gas burners would have required 20 lights, consuming at least 24 cubic feet per hour, while the two burners consumed only 6 feet per hour, being a common jet (No. 2), with long glass chimney to prevent smoke. Mr. Roughead states the great secret to be, to discover the best and proper position for the lights, taking care that the rays are well directed and diffused, and in placing them sufficiently high—say, at least 17 to 20 ft. from the pavement. It was suggested that the refulgence of the light might startle horses passing through the street, but during the nights of the experiments no animals which passed appeared to feel the least alarm. A committee of 11 scientific gentlemen of the town have certified in a report that the new light is far more powerful and efficient than the old, and have no hesitation in expressing their opinion that it is worthy of the immediate consideration of the inhabitants and magistrates, whether the town could not be better lighted at an expense very considerably under the former system, and whether the glare, to which some objections had been raised, could not be obviated. Mr. Roughead makes no particular claim to any discovery, nor does he expect to gain any thing by its adoption, but he believes any scientific person, turning their attention to the perfection of the plan, might make a good thing of it. The tall chimney recommended we think wrong in principle; our most practical and experienced gas engineers now recommend the use of glasses not exceeding 4 to 5 in. high, as securing more perfect combustion of the gas, and effecting very considerable economy in its use. The street has been lighted by the new plan for the inspection of any persons who may feel interested, and Mr. Roughead will be happy to supply any additional information.

ADVICE TO INVENTORS.—Under this title is advertised in our impression of to-day, a tract by Mr. Dircks, patent agent, containing many really sound, pithy, and profitable remarks. He advocates the cause of the capitalist not less than that of the inventor, and is entirely opposed to any querulous complaints against existing public patronage of whatever is truly deserving of notice, either in arts or manufactures. On this head he remarks:—"It may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that prejudice alone, in the present age, has no power to suppress the introduction of a truly utilitarian invention: that is, there is not any invention at the present day, of a scientific character, to which we are blind and indifferent, and which shamefully slumbers under the dust of neglect, to be resuscitated in a future age, more enlightened than the present one. Prejudice alone has no longer this deadening influence.

* * * If the inventor's own views are reasonable, and if he believe that he has an invention that would benefit society, himself, and capitalists, he may rest assured that, if he fail of success, after every effort made, the fault rests entirely either with himself or his invention, and not intrinsically in the character of this age of energetic mental enquiry, and unparalleled patronage of inventive genius."

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, March 4, 1853.

ENGLISH IRON.		per Ton
Bar and bolt a	—	£9 10 0
In Wales a	8 10 0	- 9 0 0
In Liverpool a	—	- 9 5 0
In Staffordshire a	—	-10 10 0
*Sheets, single a	—	-13 0 0
* „ double a	—	14 10 0
*Hoop a	—	-12 0 0
*Nail rod, round a	—	-11 0 0
„ square a	—	-11 0 0
Rails (Wales) c	—	- 9 0 0
„ (Staffordshire) c	—	-10 0 0
Railway Chairs, Clyde	—	- 5 0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde c	—	- 2 15 0
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No. 3	—	- 2 14 6
No. 1, in Wales b	—	- 5 0 0
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	—	- 3 15 0
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	—	- 6 10 0
Charcoal bars	—	-14 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs } Glasg.	—	- 3 12 6
Ditto Wales	4 0 0	- 4 5 0
FOREIGN IRON. a		
Swedish	10 15 0	-12 0 0
Russian CCND	—	-17 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	—	- 6 0 0
FOREIGN STEEL. a		
Swedish keg, nominal	—	-20 0 0
Ditto faggot	—	- —
SPELTER. c		
On the spot .... p. ton	—	-23 0 0
To arrive	—	-22 15 0

ZINC.		
In sheets d ....p. ton		£ 30 0 0
ENGLISH COPPER.		
Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. a ...p. ton		135 0 0
Tough cake a „		135 0 0
Sheathing and bolts a ..p. lb.		0 1 3
Sheet a „		0 1 3
Bottoms a „		0 1 4
Old a „		0 1 2
Yellow Metal a „		0 1 1½
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.† cwt.	1 16	- 1 18
ENGLISH LEAD. a		
Pig ....p. ton		- 25 0 0
Sheet „		- 26 0 0
FOREIGN LEAD. a		
Spanish, in bond ......p. ton		—
ENGLISH TIN. c		
Block ....p. cwt.		6 3 0
Bar „		6 2 0
Refined „		6 0 0
Grain „		6 4 0
Fine grain „		6 15 0
Ditto bars „		6 17 0
Ditto granulated „		6 19 0
FOREIGN TIN. c		
Banca ....p. cwt.		6 0 0
Straits (uncertified). „		5 18 0
TIN-PLATES. b		
IC Charcoal ...p. box	—	- 1 15 0
IX Ditto „	—	- 2 1 0
IC Coke „	—	- 1 7 6
IX Ditto „	—	- 1 13 6
Canada plates a . ton	—	- —
QUICKSILVER f ......p. lb.	—	- 0 2 4

There has been considerable enquiry for railway iron this week, and a few thousand tons in second hands have been taken at 8*l.* 5s. to 8*l.* 10s. per ton; makers are too full of orders to accept these rates, and the market is steady at the current prices of 8*l.* 15s. to 9*l.*, free on board in Wales.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON.—A moderate business has been done at current rates. During the last day or two there have been buyers at 53s. 6d. cash, at which a few lots have been disposed of.

LEAD very steady, without change.

COPPER continues extremely scarce.

TIN—British is advanced to 123*l.* for bars; East India very firm, without alteration.

TIN-PLATES continue in good request and very firm in price, owing to the advanced rates of tin.

SPELTER without alteration; the market is rather quiet.

MINES.—The still increasing price of metals has brought many new buyers of mining shares into the market, and a very large amount of business in almost every description of stock has been transacted this week, and generally at advanced prices. Formerly, purchasers of mines looked for 15 to 20 per cent. interest for their capital invested; but if the present demand continues, shares will not be bought to pay more than 10 per cent. on the average. When railways first became the fashion, 10 per cent. was considered the interest they would pay, but the public now are content to receive 4 per cent.; and we see no reason why a fair and sound mining investment should not be as good at 10 per cent., with metals at their present standard, and every appearance of a further rise. Since our last, tin and lead have advanced 5*l.* per ton; and for lead there are orders for several thousand tons for America, but which cannot be supplied. We hear of one speculator who shipped a cargo to New York, and cleared 4000*l.* by his venture, such was the eagerness of buyers. In regard to the question of an increased supply, and, consequently, a fall in price, the only mines to be feared at all are those of Spain, but it would take at least 12 months or more to bring them into play, and then the land carriage and freight would make them harmless rivals. With all the new lead mines started in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, we apprehend that their returns do not much more than make up for the decreased supply from East Wheal Rose, which formerly sold more lead in one week than it does now in a month. Whilst on the subject of East Wheal Rose, we believe that many of the out-adventurers have of late vainly sought from the officials at Truro information as to the true position of the mine; and we are happy to be able, from a thorough inspection lately made, to give the following particulars, which will be interesting to the many out-adventurers, and may be thoroughly relied upon. On this mine there are 10 steam-engines (two of them of 85-in. cylinder), and one 36-ft. water-wheel. In addition there is a new 70-in. cylinder engine at the South Cargoll part of this mine—the whole being valued at 17,460*l.* or 136*l.* 9s. 8d. per share. Above the 130 fm. level the lode has been exhausted; but in the bottom of this level, for 200 fms. in length, the lode is worth 16*l.* per fm., which augurs well for their next—viz., the 140 and 150 levels; but it will take some months before the mine can again be worked to a profit. The returns at present yield about 3000*l.* per month. At South Cargoll, an adit has been driven 100 fms., yielding 120 tons of lead. A 70-in. engine has been erected; and at 12 fms. below the adit a cross-cut will be driven to intersect the lode; whilst, therefore, the shares just now are very low, the chances are they will warrant a much better price in twelve months.

In the Share Market,—The greatest demand has been for Tresavean, which has risen to 250*l.* The demand has been entirely from Cornwall, from which it is presumed a discovery has been made, but not yet communicated to the London shareholders—one or two of whom sold out on first appearance of the demand; this is not as it ought to be. United has advanced to 390*l.* to 400*l.*; Bell and Lanarth, 16*l.*; Herodsfoot, 17*l.* to 18*l.*; Robins, 4½*l.* to 5*l.* Wheal Uny is in good request, at 15*l.* to 17½*l.*; West Robins, 17s. 6d. to 1*l.*; Millpool, 6½*l.* to 6¾*l.*; West Treasury, 10½*l.*; Condurrow, 120*l.* to 125*l.*; Dolcoath, from 80*l.* to 100*l.*; St. Day United, 4*l.*; Merllyn, 4½*l.* to 5*l.*; Pen-y-Gelli, 28*l.* to 30*l.* Garreg still in request at 30s., but no sellers; Trelawny, 60*l.* to 62*l.*; Bedford, 10*l.* to 10½*l.*; South Tamar, 7½*l.* to 7¾*l.*; South Tolgus, 250*l.*; Brewer, 22½*l.*; Yeoland, 8*l.*; Kirkcudbrightshire, 4¼*l.* to 4½*l.*; Cwm Darren, 15s. to 1*l.*; East Darren, 110*l.* East Tamar sought after at 37s. 6d. to 2*l.*; Alfred, 20*l.*—market weaker; West Providence, 54*l.* to 55*l.*; Trevelyan, 3½*l.* to 4*l.*; East Rose, 200*l.*; Creag Braws, 30*l.*; Mary Ann, 40*l.* to 45*l.*; South Frances, 190*l.*; Buller, 1200*l.*; Basset, 590*l.* to 600*l.*; West Caradon, 360*l.* In consequence of the rise in West Caradon, from 117*l.* to 360*l.*, some young mines have been started near to it—one of which (Wheal Pollard) has just come out at a high premium. The sett is a valuable one, and can be worked by water-power. East Caradon, near the eastern part of South Caradon, has been much sought after, and so has Tokenbury. Tamar Consols, 4½*l.* to 5*l.*, ex dividend just declared from the proceeds of the sale of the smelting-works. Botallack, 600*l.*; South Caradon, 235*l.*; Gonamena, 13*l.* to 14*l.*; West Russell, 1¼*l.*; Esgair Llee, 11½*l.*; North Damsel, 1½*l.* to 1¾*l.*, enquired after; Drake Walls in demand, 9*l.*; Tavy Consols, 6*l.*

In the Metal Market, the only alteration is with respect to Tin, which has advanced another 5*l.* per ton, making the increase 20*l.* per ton since the commencement of the present year. There has been considerable enquiries for Railway Iron, but at present rates makers will not take orders; in Scoth-pig a moderate business has taken place, with a slight disposition for advance. Lead, Spelter, and Tin-plates, are steady; and the demand for Copper is still very great.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED IN FEBRUARY, 1853.

	Dividends per share.	Amount divided.	Paid per share.	Total dividends per share.
Tamar Consols	£2 0 0	£19,200 0 0	£4 10 0	£4 11 0
Wicklow Copper Comp.	1 5 0	6250 0 0	5 0 0	19 18 0
Wheal Basset	20 0 0	5120 0 0	10 5 0	370 0 0
Tincroft	0 10 6	3150 0 0	7 0 0	6 18 6
South Tamar	0 5 0	2250 0 0	1 7 6	0 15 0
West Caradon	8 0 0	2048 0 0	20 0 0	206 5 0
Botallack	15 0 0	1500 0 0	182 10 0	485 10 0
South Tolgus	5 0 0	1280 0 0	16 0 0	61 0 0
Merllyn	0 4 0	1000 0 0	2 15 0	1 6 0
Bedford United	0 5 0	1000 0 0	2 15 0	4 7 0
Wheal Owles	12 10 0	1000 0 0	70 0 0	75 3 0
Great Work	7 10 0	892 10 0	100 0 0	156 10 0
Condurrow	3 0 0	768 0 0	20 0 0	28 0 0
Balleswidden	0 6 6	527 16 0	11 5 0	11 0 6
Trebane	1 0 0	512 0 0	2 17 6	15 12 6
St. Ives Consols	5 0 0	470 0 0	80 0 0	880 0 0
Providence Mines	0 15 0	420 0 0	20 12 6	19 9 6
Wheal Jane	1 10 0	384 0 0	nil.	2 10 0

Showing a total of 47,772*l.* 6s., declared on 18 mines for the month—the average being equivalent to 15½ per cent., while in some instances it amounts to nearly 50 per cent.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 3283 tons, produce [illegible], standard 164*l.* 9s., average price 7*l.* 6s., producing in money [illegible]*l.* 8s., and fine copper 199 tons 2 cwts. The corresponding sale of last month was 4355 tons of ore, produce 6½, standard 161*l.* 18s.; average price 7*l.* 3s.; producing in money 30,832*l.* 10s. 6d., and fine copper [illegible] cwts.

At West Caradon Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 23d Feb. (Lemuel Goddard, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost for Nov. and Dec. (including property-tax on profits), 5240*l.* 19s. 5d.; dividend paid 1st of Jan., 1536*l.*=6776*l.* 19s. 5d.—By ores sold (less lord's dues, 456*l.* 3s.), 6764*l.* 10s. 2d.; materials, &c., sold, 125*l.* 9s. 1d.; balance last account, 3654*l.* 12s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3767*l.* 12s. 4d. A dividend of 8*l.* per (256th) share was declared.

A Providence Mines quarterly meeting, on the 16th Feb., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 102*l.* 19s. 6d.; mine cost for Nov., Dec., and Jan., 1390*l.* 11s. 3d.; carriage and banker's charges, 65*l.* 4s. 1d.; merchants' bills and coals, 333*l.* 14s. 9d.=1892*l.* 9s. 7d.—Copper ore sold (less dues, 16*l.* 0s. 5d.), 277*l.* 16s. 5d.; tin sold (less six months' dues, 176*l.* 7s.), 2055*l.* 7s. 1d.; sundries, 7*l.* 13s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 448*l.* 7s. 5d. A dividend of 15s. per (560th) share was declared, amounting to 420*l.* The south lode in the winze sinking under the 105, west of Higg's shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fathom. In the 85, east of Higg's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. for copper. The north lode in the stopes in the back of the 75, west of Laity cross-course, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 28*l.* per fm. The south lode in the 70 is 4 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fm. The lode in the bottom of the 65 Carbona, south of Higg's shaft, is 9 ft. wide, worth 14*l.* per fathom. Comfort lode, stoping north of Trevorrow's winze, in the bottom of the 65, south of Higg's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. The south lode in the 55, east of Higg's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 2*l.* per fm. The south lode in the 35 is 2 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom. Fifty-five men are working on tutwork, and 50 on tribute, for copper and tin.

At Balleswidden Mine meeting, on the 23d Feb., the accounts for Nov. and Dec., showed—Ores sold, 3783*l.* 14s. 11d.; sundries, 4*l.* 19s. 9d.=3788*l.* 14s. 8d. —Mine costs and merchants' bills, 3237*l.* 14s. 8d.; dividend of 6s. 6d. per share, 527*l.* 16s.: leaving a balance to profit and loss account of 23*l.* 4s., which now amounts to 1593*l.* 10s.

At the Wheal Reeth meeting, on the 21st Feb., the accounts for three months ending Dec. showed—Balance from last account, 840*l.* 5s. 1d.; by ores sold, 2277*l.* 3s.=3117*l.* 8s. 1d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 2233*l.* 6s. 6d.; half-year's property tax, 7*l.* 6s. 1d.: leaving balance in hand, 876*l.* 15s. 6d.

At Trethellan Mine meeting, the accounts for six months ending Dec. showed—Balance last account, 61*l.* 7s. 8d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, 788*l.* 18s. 5d.; =850*l.* 6s. 1d.—By ores sold (less dues), 656*l.* 6s. 10d.; sundries, 76*l.* 1s. 2d.: leaving balance due to purser, 117*l.* 18s. 1d.

At West Trethellan meeting, the accounts for six months ending Dec. showed—Balance from last account, 328*l.* 7s. 8d.; mine by cost and merchants' bills, 177*l.* 10s. 4d.=505*l.* 18s.=by ores sold (less dues), 158*l.* 19s. 4d.; call made in Aug., 328*l.*: leaving balance due to purser, 18*l.* 18s. 8d.

At the Boswedden and Wheal Castle meeting, on the 14th Feb., the accounts for three months ending Dec. showed—Balance from last account, 27*l.* 14s. 6d.; ores sold, 1337*l.* 8s. 2d.; sundries, 15*l.* 7s.=1380*l.* 9s. 8d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 1025*l.* 5s. 3d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 355*l.* 4s. 5d.

At Wheal Margaret meeting, on the 22d Feb., the accounts to the end Dec. showed—Balance from last account, 188*l.* 17s. 2d.; by ores sold, 2444*l.* 7s. 3d.= 2633*l.* 4s. 5d.—Mine cost, coals, and merchants' bills, 2511*l.* 2s. 4d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 122*l.* 2s. 1d.

At the Bollowal and Nanpean meeting, the accounts for three months ending Dec. showed—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 126*l.* 12s. 3d.—Balance last account, 45*l.* 19s. 11d.; ores sold and sundries, 74*l.* 17s. 2d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 5*l.* 15s. 2d.

At Nant-y-Car Mine bi-monthly meeting, the accounts showed—Cash received on account of calls, Dec., 353*l.* 12s. 6d.; ditto Jan., 151*l.* 17s. 6d.=505*l.* 10s. Balance last account, 224*l.* 6s. 7d.; mine cost for Dec., 233*l.* 17s. 7d.; ditto January, 254*l.* 1s. 5d.: leaving balance to next account, 206*l.* 15s. 7d. Calls in arrear, 177*l.* Capt. F. Roberts reported that the orey ground in the north stopes of the 43, and the south stopes in the same adit, have been stopped, as they were not paying expenses. In driving the 43 south the lode became much deranged, and took an angle of 5° east of its natural course, causing loss of time and expense. A second driving nearly due south brought them again into the lode, with a fine leader of copper ore, varying in thickness from 1 in. to 3 in., which induced them to hope they had got into a branch leading into a strong body of ore, but it is now disordered and barren. The winze in the 43 north adit, and the driving north of the 53, are abandoned. The tribute in the adit above shaft No. 3 produces very good ore, and the road and dressing floors were progressing rapidly.

At Wheal Ludcott meeting, on the 21st Feb., the accounts for December showed—Balance against adventurers end Nov., 25*l.* 0s. 11d.; labour cost, 36*l.* 5s. 10d.; materials, &c., 17*l.* 12s. 3d.; part of premium, 100*l.*=178*l.* 19s.—By call, Dec. 23, 150*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers to end of 1852, 28*l.* 19s. A call of 5s. per share was made.

At the Boscean Mine meeting, on the 1st instant, the accounts for three months ending Dec. showed—Labour cost for Oct., including carriage, 204*l.* 1s. 9d.; Nov., 197*l.* 9s. 3d.; Dec., 240*l.* 13s. 1d.; merchants' bills, including coals, timber, iron, &c., 246*l.* 9s. 11d.; lords' dues, 50*l.* 8s. 1d.; sundries, 3*l.* 12s.: making a total expenditure for the quarter of 942*l.* 14s. 1d., against tin sold, 1298*l.* 3s. 3d.: leaving a surplus on the quarter of 355*l.* 9s. 2d.; deducting from this the balance against the adventurers at last account, now shows 316*l.* 13s. 9d. in favour of the adventurers, to be carried to the next account.

At the Wheal Enys Mine general meeting, on the 25th of Feb. (John Trethowan, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To balance from last account, 568*l.* 10s. 2d.; materials for three months, 349*l.* 10s. 3d.; mine cost, Oct., 183*l.* 9s. 4d.; Nov. ditto, 159*l.* 13s. 1½d.; Dec., 192*l.* 11s. 8d.=1453*l.* 14s. 6½d.—By call received, 570*l.* 12s. 4d.; Carbona adventurers, &c., 22*l.* 19s. 6d.; tin sold, 406*l.* 8s. 5d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 453*l.* 13s. 3½d. The services of Mr. John West, the engineer, being no longer required, were dispensed with from the end of last month. A call of 8s. 6d. per share was made. Captain Tregoning reported that the engine-shaft was sunk since the last meeting 3½ fms., making 21 fms. below the adit on the course of the lode, which varied from 9 to 12 in. wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom for tin. Four pitches in the back of the 10, and one in the old workings, recently discovered, had been set on tribute, varying from 8s. to 13s. 4d. in 1*l.* By the accounts, the returns of tin were increasing monthly.

At Wheal Exmouth and Adams United special general meeting, on the 22d Feb. (W. Porter, Esq., in the chair), it was unanimously agreed to increase the number of shares from 4280 to 5136, being an addition of one-fifth, each shareholder to be offered one new share for every five now held by him, at 5*l.* each, 1*l.* to be paid as a deposit, and the balance by four quarterly payments. The additional capital was to form a separate working fund for the purpose of sinking a shaft, erecting an engine, &c., in a piece of ground granted by Lord Exmouth. The new shares cannot be transferred until the whole of the 5*l.* is paid up, when they will be entitled to the same dividend, and subject to the same rules and regulations, as the old shares. The tender of Messrs. Mare and Co., of Plymouth, for the supply and delivery of a 70-in. cylinder engine, at 2552*l.*, was accepted.

At Appledore Mine quarterly general meeting, on the 24th Feb. (W. A. Davidson, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Call of 10s. per share, 512*l.*; received for sundries, 7*l.* 8s. 6d.=519*l.* 8s. 6d.—Balance from last account, 107*l.* 3s. 1d.; mine cost for Oct., 74*l.* 9s. 9d.; Nov., 87*l.* 0s. 5d.; Dec., 84*l.* 0s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 224*l.* 6s. 5d.; arrears of calls, 53*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 110*l.* 11s. 8d. Capt. Robert Dunstan was present, and gave a verbal statement of the proceedings on the mine for the last three months, and from the explicit account given the adventurers expect to be amply remunerated at the 50 fm. level, judging from the lode in the 40. A call of 10s. per share was made, and Messrs. A. Duncan, M.D., Major R. R. Hughes, T. E. Snook, W. A. Davidson, and T. Torkington, were re-elected the committee of management for the next three months.

At the Britannia Gold and Copper Mining Company's quarterly meeting, on Wednesday (Sir C. S. Fitzpatrick, Bart., in the chair), the accounts showed—To mine cost for Nov., 64*l.* 10s. 2d.; Dec., 104*l.* 4s. 3d.: Jan., 80*l.* 16s. 8½d.; rent of mine offices, expenses, &c., 195*l.* 2s.=444*l.* 13s. 1½d.—By balance at banker's, Dec., 631*l.* 9s.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 186*l.* 15s. 10½d. Capt. Moorsom (the consulting engineer of the company) detailed at great length the result of the assays of the gossan—the general average of the samples yielding 8 dwts. 1 gr. of gold per ton; average of all the samples by three assays, 10 dwts. 4 grs.; average of all the samples by Mr. Mitchell, 11 dwts. 20 grs. Mr. Mitchell offered to conduct the smelting-works at a per centage upon the profit realised. Resolutions were unanimously passed to carry out energetically the suggestions of Capt. Moorsom, and 2000*l.* was voted as the estimate for the next three months. Sir C. S. Fitzpatrick, the Rev. Josiah Bartlett, Joseph Cary, Charles Clark, Maurice Evans, James Flexman, and Josiah Graham Lowe, Esqs., were re-elected the committee of management, and R. J. Bisdee, Esq., secretary and purser. The shares were increased from 18,195 to 20,000; the 1805 shares to be divided amongst the present shareholders as a bonus, at the rate of one in ten, and a call of 2s. per share was made on the 20,000 shares.

At Wheal Robins Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 25th of February (J. W. Cater, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—To mine cost Dec., 175*l.* 9s. 4d.; Jan., 159*l.* 0s. 11d.; June bills, 53*l.* 13s. 4d.; July, 59*l.* 9s. 4d.; banker's commission, 5s. 5d.=447*l.* 18s. 4d.—Balance from last account, 135*l.* 14s. 1d.; tin sold, 108*l.* 13s. 5d.; calls received, 230*l.* 18s. 6d: leaving balance in favour of mine, 27*l.* 7s. 8d. The liabilities over the assets were 309*l.* 19s. 9d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Captain James Osborn reported that the shaft was cleared, enlarged, and secured, to the 55. The tin-ground under the 20 was looking better that any before seen in the mine; they were clearing the 30 to get in under it, so as to stope it from the back. They had set another tin pitch in the back of the adit, at 12s. in 1*l.* Nearly the whole of the tin sampled the last time, came from the pitch under the 30. They had a good branch of ore going down under the 30, on Watson's lode, with tolerable branches in the back of both the 30 and 20. The men had got into the west end in the 55; the lode is about 2 feet wide, of a more kindly nature for copper than had been seen on any other part of the mine on that lode.

At the Stoke Climsland Consols meeting, on the 25th Feb., the accounts showed, after payment of January costs, a clear balance of 600*l.* to the credit of the mine. It was unanimously resolved that the trustee be requested to relinquish and determine the trust, which was immediately done, and recorded in the cost-book. In future, therefore, the shares in this mine will be registered in the usual way, on being sent to Mr. Edward Gard, of Exeter, the purser. A flattering report was given of the prospects of the mine. The shaft had been sunk 5 fms. through a magnificient lode; and it is fully expected that full 5 fms. more will have to be sunk before it is entirely intersected by the shaft.

At Wheal Catherine Mine quarterly general meeting, on the 24th Feb. (C. J. Wicker, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 458*l.* 4s. 10d.; mine cost for Oct., 76*l.* 9s. 6d.; Nov., 65*l.* 3s. 10d.; Dec., 77*l.* 17s.; merchants' bills, 78*l.* 10s. 5d.=756*l.* 5s. 7d.—By call of 10s. per share, 512*l.*; arrears of calls, 87*l.* 10d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 331*l.* 15s. 1d. A call of 10s. per share was made, and Messrs. C. J. Wicker, T. E. Snook, A. Stewart, W. A. Davidson, and T. Torkington, were appointed the committee of management for the next three months. Captains Henry and John Taylor reported that the engine-shaft was sunk about 16 fms. below the adit level. About a fortnight since they discovered a lode in the shaft; where first seen it was 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan and splendid stones of lead; for the last 4 or 5 feet sinking it has not been so large, but still contains spots of lead. They had driven a level 6 or 7 fathoms east on the north lode, and cut a new road in the place of the one destroyed by the leat, in doing which they had cut a lode (which is about 50 fathoms from the engine-shaft), composed of gossan, spar, and mundic, altogether about 10 feet wide. They had commenced an adit level in the bottom of the hill, to drive south on the lode.

At St. Michael Penkevil Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 18th Feb., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 25*l.* 0s. 3d.; mine cost, Dec., 27*l.* 15s. 4d.; Jan., 24*l.* 0s. 5d.: tribute balance on tin, 7*l.* 1s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 11*l.* 19s. 6d.= 95*l.* 16s. 10d.—By calls received, 225*l.*: leaving a balance in favour of the adventurers of 129*l.* 3s. 2d. The appointment of Captain John Blight as underground agent was confirmed, his salary for the present to be 5*l.* 5s. per month. Capt. Holman reported that in the adit end, driving west of St. Mount's shaft, the lode was worth 12*l.* per fathom for tin. The returns of tin for the next two months would probably amount to about 1½ tons.

At the Wheal Sidney bi-monthly meeting, on the 23d February (W. T. James, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 273*l.* 12s.; mine cost, December, 242*l.* 12s. 8d.; January, 230*l.* 12s. 10d.; bills paid, 23*l.* 3s. 4d.= 779*l.* 6s. 10d.—Call received, 503*l.* 5s. 3d.; balance to next account, 275*l.* 15s. 7d.; additional liabilities, 715*l.* 1s. 8d.: making a balance against the mine, 990*l.* 17s. 3d. The report of the committee stated that the ore which had been stamped out and calcined was not ready for sampling, through the severity of the weather preventing dressing operations. It was estimated that there was in course of preparation as much as would produce from 8 to 10 tons of black tin. A call of 20s. per share was made, payable by two instalments; and Messrs. James, Woods, Codd, Moore, and H. Lindon, were appointed the committee of management. Capt. Joseph Eddy reports that, since the last general meeting, the cross-cut east in the 23 had been extended 22 fms.; the lode in the present end was about 3 ft. wide, not rich, but carrying good stones of tin occasionally. In the adit level the lode was about 3 ft. wide, producing moderate work for tin. The lode in Mudge's stope was from 5½ to 6 ft. wide, very rich for tin. The lode in Jones's stope was about 5 ft. wide, and greatly improving in character. They had laid open on the middle lode from 750 to 800 fms. of good tin, producing ground of the estimated value of 12*l.* per fm. We understand a great improvement has taken place within the last few days in the 23, east of Derrick's shaft, where the lode taken down, known as Jones's stopes, had become very rich, and would give full 60 per cent. of fine tin, which it was hoped would continue as they advanced eastward; west of Derrick's shaft the stopes were quite as good as last reported. The weather having improved, they hope to go on with the dressing, so as to be enabled to send ores to market in a short time.

At the Orsedd Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 28th of Feb. (George Mackay, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, Dec., 30*l.* 14s. 10d.; Jan., 55*l.* 16s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 15*l.* 16s. 4d.=102*l.* 8s. 1d.—Balance from last account, 31*l.* 9s. 10d.; calls received, 41*l.* 5s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 29*l.* 13s. 3d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. W. Michell, jun., reports that in the 10 fm. level, driving south of east on the oblique lode, the lode was from 3 to 4 ft. wide, containing some good ore, and easy for driving. He expected to drive a great distance through a good lode in the 30, the present end of which looked better than any other part of the level, and worth (with the increased price of lead) at least 25*l.* per fathom.

At Craddock Moor two-monthly meeting, on the 21st Feb., the accounts showed—Labour cost, 181*l.* 10s. 10d.; materials, &c., 60*l.* 10s. 4d.=242*l.* 1s. 2d.—Balance in favour of adventurers to end of Oct., 4*l.* 13s.; call of 1*l.* per share, Dec. 22, 211*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers to end of 1852, 26*l.* 8s. 2d. The shares were divided into 1055, each adventurer to have five new for one of his old shares; and a call of 5s. per share made.

At Cubert United meeting, on Monday (Mr. Robert Byron in the chair), the accounts showed—By receipts on account of call made in Dec., 2549*l.* 8s.; arrears of other calls, 51*l.*; discount on merchants' bills, 32*l.* 4s. 3d.; error allowed by Mr. Richard Thomas, 19*l.* 11s. 9d.=2652*l.* 4s.—Balance last account, 1030*l.* 18s. 6d.; mine cost for Dec., 303*l.* 17s. 9d.; Jan., 280*l.* 1s. 9d.; merchants' bills for Dec., 312*l.* 13s. 1d.; ditto for Jan., 280*l.* 1s. 9d.; Messrs. Hoppe and Boyle's expenses, 66*l.* 5s.: leaving a balance at the bankers of 470*l.* 7s. 3d. The statement of the position of the company showed assets 973*l.* 9s. 3d.—Liabilities *nil.* To meet the expenses of the next four months a call of 5s. per share was made. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column, and the reports of the directors and agents, ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders. High compliments were paid to the auditors and committee of management, for the zeal manifested by them. The secretary was desired to write to such shareholders as were in arrear of calls, informing them that if such were not immediately paid the necessary steps would be taken against them in the Stannary Court. The agents report a general improvement in the mine.

At the Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on the 22d February (Joseph Hopgood, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance against mine last meeting, 208*l.* 0s. 11s.; Dec. cost, 160*l.* 3s. 11d.; miscellaneous expenses, 8*l.* 3s. 3d. =436*l.* 8s. 1d.—By cash received on account of calls, 48*l.*; forfeited shares, 52 at 4*l.*, 208*l.*: leaving a balance against the adventurers of 180*l.* 8s. 1d A call of 6s. per share was made. Capt. Michael W. Martyn presented a report, which gave general satisfaction. He considers the whim-shaft sufficiently deep to extend a 60 fm. level west, likely to prove a valuable piece of ground. He recommends the extension east in the middle adit level of the Emily shaft, indications proving this desirable. Of the lode in the Albert shaft he has a very high opinion, and advises an addition of work in that locality. Capt. Thomas Neill likewise speaks in high terms of the mine. They have ready for sampling about 200*l.* worth of ore.

At West Wheal Robins bi-monthly meeting, on the 25th Feb., the accounts showed—Mine cost for July, 24*l.* 11s. 9d.; May bills, 24*l.* 7s. 2d.=48*l.* 18s. 11d. —Balance from last account, 1*l.* 1s.; call received, 64*l.* 19s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 17*l.* 1s. 1d. A call of 5s. per share was made, and Messrs. Thomas Field, Thos. Campbell, and Henry J. Blaksley, appointed committee of management. Six guineas per month was voted to Mr. John Watson, the secretary, Captain James Osborn, the agent, and Mr. Richard Clogg, the clerk, for their services for the present, to be divided as they may arrange. Captain James Osborn reported that, to develope West Robins they should have separate machinery, but would not suggest putting up a large wheel till the shaft already commenced is sunk 20 fathoms, and the position of the lode ascertained. The shaft should be sunk as soon as possible, to ascertain the position of the lodes, and should it be found misplaced when they cut the lode in the 20 fathom level, it would be a very useful shaft for ventilating both Wheal Robins and West Robins.

At Wheal Crebor two-monthly general meeting, yesterday (Samuel W. Daukes, Esq., in the chair), the accounts from 31st Dec. showed—Calls received, 6687*l.*; copper ore sold, 2342*l.* 4s.; discounts, 19*l.* 9s. 2d.; sundry receipts, 49*l.* 9s. 8d.; loans, 1300*l.*; carriage on ores, 53*l.* 12s.=10,451*l.* 14s. 10d.—By machinery, including purchase of a new 24-in. steam-engine, 929*l.*; purchase of mining setts and materials, 431*l.* 16s. 6d.; legal expenses, 64*l.* 3s. 9d.; preliminary ditto, 77*l.* 13s. 11d.; repayment of loans to Tavistock Bank, 230*l.*; office expenses, including rent, management, &c., 317*l.* 4s. 3d.; books and stationery, 19*l.* 16s. 11d.; printing and engraving, 81*l.* 13s. 2d.; travelling expenses, 34*l.* 13s. 6d.; dues on the ores sold, 101*l.* 13s. 10d.; interest on loan, &c., 32*l.* 16s. 3d.; working costs and bills to the end of Jan., including materials, 7936*l.* 7s. 4d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 174*l.* 15s. 5d. The ore ground laid open in the different levels is estimated to be worth 5323*l.* 10s. There were 75 tons sampled, on the 25th February, valued at 684*l.* 7s. 6d.; 40 tons on the floors, 320*l.*; and 40 estimated to be raised this month, 320*l.* The plant and materials are valued at 2460*l.* A call of 10s. per share was made, payable on the 16th inst. The ground driven in Jan. was 23 fms. 0 ft. 8 in.; in Feb., 22 fms. 0 ft. 2 in. The reports of Captains J. Richards and W. Doble were highly promising. The lode in the 24 is 5 ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fm. Capt. Doble writes—"In the past two months we have important discoveries, which our samplings will show, steadily increasing."

At North Wheal Robert Mine quarterly general meeting, on Thursday (Capt. Capel Coape in the chair), the accounts showed—Receipts, 5716*l.* 1s. 2d.; expenditure, 5671*l.* 7s. 1d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 44*l.* 14s. 1d. The liabilities were estimated at 534*l.* 18s. 5d.; the assets, 1313*l.* 16s. 8d.: showing a balance in favour of the latter, 778*l.* 18s. 3d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. Pryor reported that they had 30 tons of ore cleansed and ready for market, worth 10*l.* per ton; about 20 tons at surface, which he hoped to cleanse by the next sampling, and expected to continue a two-monthly sampling of 40 tons. The 30, west of Murchison's shaft, was about 7 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; they had risen 2 fms. high, and stoped about 3 fms. in length, which would average full 2 tons of ore to the fm. They had also set a pitch in the back of the 30, east of cross-cut, at 10s. in 1*l.*

At the Creegbrawse bi-monthly meeting, on the 18th of Feb., the accounts showed—To balance from last account, 128*l.* 12s.—Mine cost, Dec. and Jan., 1062*l.* 9s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 248*l.* 14s. 7d.; coals, 211*l.* 2s. 5d.; stamps, rent, &c., 24*l.* 1s. 3d.=1674*l.* 19s. 4d.—By copper ores sold (less lord's dues 1-18th, 71*l.* 15s. 3d.), 1219*l.* 9s.; black tin (less lord's dues, 4*l.* 19s. 2d.), 84*l.* 6s. 10.; arrears received, 17*l.* 10s.: leaves balance against mine, 353*l.* 3s. 6d. A call of 12s. 6d. per 512th share was made. Capt. Holman reported that in the 76 a lode had been recently discovered 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore, worth 36*l.* per fm. In the 86, driving east of Flakey's, the lode was large, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth 10*l.* per fm.; in a rise above the 86 the lode was 2 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. In a winze sinking below the 76 the lode was worth 10*l.* per fm; the stopes in the back and bottom of the 76 are worth 12*l.* per fm., price for stoping 50s. per fm.; in a rise above the 76 the lode was worth 10*l.* per fm. The sampling on the 15th of Feb. amounted to 392 tons, which would probably bring about 2400*l.*, in addition to 100*l.* for tin.

At North Tamar Consols Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday (J. H. Hitchins, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, 383*l.* 6s. 3d.—Calls received, 437*l.* 5s.: leaving a balance of 53*l.* 18s. 9d. The liabilities are 237*l.* 12s. 8d. —The assets are: Cash in hand, 53*l.* 18s. 9d.; arrears of calls, 62*l.* 15s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 120*l.* 18s. 11d. The committee of management were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. Charles Adams, of Exeter, and Messrs. White and Swonnell were appointed auditors of the company. A call of 10s. per share was made. Captain Hambly reported that the water had much decreased since the weather had improved, and hoped by the end of the month to resume the sinking of the engine-shaft. In the back of the 36, north of shaft, they had a good lode, 1½ ft. wide, with some good saving work. They were still driving the 36 south on the lode, which was large, composed chiefly of flookan. In Richards's rise, in the back of the same level north, they had a promising lode, about 1½ ft. wide, saving work.

At Silver Brook Mine meeting, on the 23d Feb., the accounts showed —By 1*l.* per share on 1543 shares, 1543*l.*; 1*l.*, and 10s. prem., on 345 shares, 517*l.* 10s.; interest and discount, 24*l.* 4s. 5d.=2084*l.* 14s. 5d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills from Feb. to Dec. (including purchase of engine and machinery, 390*l.*; and erection of engine-house, &c., 195*l.* 19s. 6d.), 1563*l.* 15s. 8d.: leaving balance of 520*l.* 18s. 9d.

At Wheal Montague meeting, on the 21st Feb., the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 74*l.* 13s. 11d. A call of 25s. per share was made.

At the Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake Copper Mine bi-monthly meeting, Monday (John Wester, Esq., in the chair), the account of liabilities and assets showed a balance in favour of the latter of 1362*l.* 13s. 9d. Capt. Colliver reported that 205 tons of ore had been raised since the last bi-monthly meeting. It was determined to erect 300 cottages for the abode of the miners, and to fill up an enbankment across one of the lakes, for the purpose of facilitating and cheapening the carriage of the copper ore to Carnarvon. The committee of management were unanimously re-elected, and Messrs. J. Turney and W. W. Ogbourne elected auditors. The deposit shares, on which the call of 1*l.* per share had not been paid, were declared forfeited, with power of redemption until the 25th inst. The shareholders present agreed to abandon all claim for interest due, or to accrue due, upon their 3*l.* paid-up shares. The proceedings throughout were conducted with the greatest unanimity.

At the Gilmar Mine meeting, on Thursday (Francis Pryor, Esq., in the chair), it was agreed, that the mine should be prosecuted with all speed; that R. R. Michell, Esq. be appointed purser, at 3*l.* 3s. per month; and Mr. Pryor, manager, at 2*l.* 2s. per month. The offer of East Godolphin engine, from Mr. Vawdrey, for 700*l.*, was accepted. A call of 1*l.* per 1024th share was made.

At New East Crowndale meeting, on Thursday, the shares were increased from 2048 to 4096. The appearance of the mine is exceedingly satisfactory.

At Hawkmoor Mine they sampled, on Friday, 28th of Feb., 40 tons of copper ore, worth 6*l.* per ton, and a parcel of tin, about 2 tons, will be ready for sale within a month. The 30, west of Graham's shaft, is driving by six men—lode 1½ ft. wide, mundic, peach, fluor-spar, and good copper ore; east by 4 men—lode 3 ft wide, strong looking, which will be driven with all speed to reach the great cross-course, where, from its close proximity to the Devon Great Consols, much may be expected, especially at lower levels. In the 20 there are four men stoping for tin, and two for copper ore, and west of the engine-shaft four men for copper; in the 20, west of Graham's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good work for copper and tin—a fine-looking lode. Preparations are making for dividing and casing the engine-shaft down to the 30, preparatory to cutting plat, fixing angle-bob, and sinking deeper. Two lodes are expected to form a junction in the 60 fathom level—the one underlays north and the other south.

East Wheal George will sample 30 tons of copper ore on the 7th inst.

At Calstock United Mines, the engine-shaft at Varnish's has been sunk during the last month 2 fathoms 4 inches, and is now sinking by six men and three labourers, at 16*l.* 10s. per fm. The 42 end, east of Fitz's winze, is driving by four men—lode 5 ft. wide, good saving work; the stope westward, for 6 ft. wide, is good work. The lode in the stopes above the 28 is 4 feet big, yielding some rich stones of tin. The western pitch, on the copper lode, is taken by four men, at 4s. 6s. per ton, for mundic, the lode being 7 ft. wide, very rich for it; two other bargains are working at 4s. 6d. per ton, and both in large and productive lodes, yielding large quantities of the best mundic, likely to make yellow copper in depth. The nine kilns are working well, and large quanties of arsenic soot being obtained.

At South Crenver, the lode in the 34 is large, and of a congenial nature, producing spots of copper ore, mundic, and jack. The 42 is 2½ ft. wide, impregnated with ore throughout, and of great promise. The lode in the 54 is 15 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm., and abundance of mundic, indicating the probability that as the lower levels are under it, they will prove productive of copper ore, similar to the large deposits of it found in the adjoining mine 40 years ago. The 64 is 18 in. wide, composed of copper, mundic, and peach, all saving work. The water has been drained from the 74, which level has been found extended 38 fms. east of Varnish's shaft, and 38 fms. west, and very little of the lode taken away. Every exertion is making to reach the two lower levels. The engine and pitwork are in excellent working order, the tributers producing a fair quantity of ore. Millett's shaft is sinking at 3*l.* per fathom.

At Clowance Wood Mine, the cross-cut is driving in favourable ground to intersect the Binner Downs lode; and as there is a large quantity of water issuing from the end, the lode cannot be far distant: it has proved very productive in the adjoining sett.

At Mount Alexander meeting, on the 23d Feb., the report of Mr. Gray, Capts. Lawry, Brewer, and Barrett, was adopted, and a call of 1s. per share made.

At Spearne Consols, a new lode has been cut of a very rich character, and parallel to that from which such large profits have been obtained. The mine altogether is looking well, and a dividend shortly expected.

At Wheal Uny, the new lode is much improved; they have got to the end of the second vugh, or cavern, and the lode is producing large rocks of copper ore; the mine generally was never looking so well.

The Great Duchy Mine, since our last, has been examined by several practical miners, and the opinions expressed by them are sanguine as to the success of the operations now in progress. One of them has written a letter to one of the directors, from which we extract the following: "According to your request, I have examined the Great Duchy Mine, which is very extensive. The lode already opened upon is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, and carries good walls, and lead, spar, prian, and mundic. The stratum is strongly mineralised, and from the appearance of the lode on the back, in my opinion the Great Duchy will be a good mine."

A considerable improvement has taken place at St. Day United. The lodes are respectively worth 20*l.* and 25*l.* per fathom; they have sampled this week over 300 tons of copper ore.

At Penllyne Court, Capt. Thomas reported that he inspected the mine on Saturday last, when No. 1 shaft was sunk 11 fms. from surface, at which depth a level was opened east about 3½ fms. through a lode 6 ft. wide, intermixed with stones of lead; at the west end of the same shaft was a cross lode north, principally spar, intermixed with gossan, 15 in. wide. At No. 2, or upper shaft, in driving the 15 east, they had met with a cross lode north and south, and were driving on the north part, which was expected to intersect the blue lode in 2 fathoms more. The 17 was being driven west, the lode 3 ft. wide, the north part of which, for 12 in., was producing good lead ore. On the south part, a branch about 6 in. wide, intermixed with lead and limestone, would produce from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead per fm. Capt. Lewis Williams reports that on Thursday, a very great improvement had taken place in the 16 west of upper shaft; it was now worth from 20 to 25 cwts. of lead ore per fm., whilst every department was looking well.

A new lode of more than ordinary richness has been cut in Knockatrellane Mine, county of Waterford, Ireland. The mining ground in this district is being proved with a spirit and persevering energy very creditable to this company; and it is encouraging to find their shares occupying so good a position in the market.

Exceedingly good reports have been received from the Dinas Great Copper Mine; the lode works downwards extremely well, and many tons of good copper ore are already raised.

Ninety reserved shares in Yeoland Consols Mine were sold at Plymouth, on Tuesday, at 9*l.* 10s. to 10*l.* each. The mine is said to be considerably improving: they have more than 10,000*l.* worth of ore in sight; the profits are estimated at 100*l.* per month above the working costs (320); and the monthly returns are expected shortly to be from 8 to 10 tons of first-rate quality tin.

Lord Muskerry requests us to state that his name was used by the projectors of the Tregurtha Downs Mining Company entirely without his sanction.

During the week shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Ballerswidden, Bedford United, Black Craig, Botallack, Comford, Condurrow, Cook's Kitchen, Devon Consols, Dolcoath, Drake Walls, East Darren, East Pool, East Wheal Rose, Genamena, Great Polgooth, Great Work, Herodsfoot, Merllyn, North Pool, Par Consols, Providence, Rix Hill, South Caradon, South Tamar, South Tolgus, South Wheal Frances, Spearne Consols, Stray Park and Camborne Vean, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, United Mines, West Caradon, West Providence, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Exmouth and Adams, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Owles, Wheal Tremayne, Augusta Consols, Bell and Lanarth, Bishopstone, Bronfloyd, Coed Mawr, Pool, Cregbrawse, Crookhaven, East Crowndale, East Gunnis Lake, East Seton and Wheal Maude, East Tamar, East Wheal George, East Wheal Leisure, Great Crinnis, Great Wheal Alfred, Hennock, Hingston Down, Kenmare, Lamin, Lelant Consols, North Buller, North Damsel, North Wheal Unity, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Porkellis United, Prideaux Wood, Prince Albert, Rosewarne, Sidney Godolphin, North Crenver, St. Day United, Tavy Consols, Trebarvah, Treburget United, Trevelyan, Union Tin, Vale of Towy, West Abraham, West Basset, West Damsel, West Ding Dong, West Fowey Consols, West Wheal Towan, West Wheal Treasury, Wheal Anna, Wheal Carpenter, Wheal Cupid, Wheal Elizabeth, Wheal James, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Lemon, Wheal Prockter, Wheal Robins, Wheal Russell, Wheal Trefusis, Wheal Teevena, Wheal Uny, Wheal Zion, Yeoland Consols, Blaen Cayley, Britannia, Carbery West, Carn Valley, Cawson Hill, Cefn Gwyn, Coniston United, Connemara, Devon Consols North, East Caradon, Fatwork, Gawton United, Glenaulin, Mizen Head, New East Crowndale, Mount Alexander, North Cornwall, Perran Wheal Jane, Penllyne Court, Pen-y-Gelli, West Phœnix, West Wheal Buller, West Wheal Edward, Wheal Fortune, Wheal Norris, Wh. Surprise, Wh. Wrey, East Wh. Russell, Tees Side, Poltimore, Wicklow, Royal Hibernian, General Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company of Ireland.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Alten, Imperial Brazilian, Linares, Jamaica Copper Company, Cobre, General Mining Association, Mariquita, Mexican and South American, Santiago, United Mexican, Worthing, &c.

At the Linares meeting, to be held on Monday next, it is proposed to elect two directors in the place of those who retire, but who, being eligible, again offer themselves for re-election. The accounts show the liabilities are—Due to bankers on loan, 6000*l.*; Clay and Co. balance, 1270*l.* 10s.—Ores sold at Linares, received in advance, 700*l.*; office rent, salaries, and small accounts, 139*l.* The assets are—Cash, and debts due in London, 10,807*l.* 12s. 7d.; ditto at Linares, 502*l.* 1s. 8d.; lead ore, pig lead, either at Linares, or on transit of the value of 12,018*l.* 16s.; and slags 220*l.*—leaving a balance of assets over liabilities of 15,439*l.* 0s. 3d. The expenditure for mining costs was 6824*l.* 18s. 3d.; the dividend and income tax, 1389*l.* 7s. 6d. Advices have been received from the mines, dated the 19th Feb. The end east in the new discovery, in the 65 fm. level, is producing 4 tons of ore per fathom, and west 3 tons; the 55, west of Casualidad winze, 2½ tons; San Jorge winze, 2½ tons; the stopes east of San Anton, 4 tons; the stopes in the 55, west of Las Nieves, 3 tons; the 31, east of Thorne's, 2 tons; Thorne's shaft, 3 tons; La Suerte winze, 1½ ton; the 31 end, east on the north lode, 4 tons; the end west, on same lode, 2 tons; the 31, north branch, west of San Juan shaft, ½ ton; at Field's shaft, 1 ton. There is a promising lode in the 20, west of Warne's shaft; the stopes below that level are worth 2 tons per fm. Ore weighed in, 36 tons 12 cwts.: total in stock, 125 tons 8 cwts. Pig-lead smelted, 47 tons 7 cwts.: total in stock, 594 tons. The late heavy rains have much retarded the dressing and smelting operations.

At the Jamaica Copper Mining Company's first annual meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts to the 31st of Dec. showed—By receipts on account of shares allotted, 8454*l.* 0s. 11d.; purchase of the lease of Mount Vernon, 2600*l.*; machinery, 670*l.*; expenses in Jamaica, 1039*l.* 5s. 10d.; ditto in London, 466*l.* 7s. 1d.; paid Mr. Ripley for his royalty in Mount Vernon, 225*l.*: leaving a balance in the hands of the bankers of 3453*l.* 8s. to the 31st of December last, the present balance at the bankers being 3193*l.* 8s. 6d. The report of the directors, and the statement of the proceedings, will be found at length in another column. Everything was progressing highly satisfactorily; and on the arrival of the machinery at Jamaica great results were anticipated. Specimens of ore had been sent home worth 26*l.* 10s. per ton. Messrs. Kemshead and Street were re-elected directors.

At the Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica meeting, on Thursday, the balance-sheet showed an available balance of 7261*l.* 17s. 4d. After a long series of remarks on the bad feeling exhibited by Capt. Harpur, and the desire of the shareholders that the directors should take such subject into their consideration, the meeting terminated.

From the Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mines, the report is highly favourable. In the pitches, No. 1 to 7, in the back of Wilhelm's level, the lode is worth from 2*l.* to 24*l.* per fm. In the rise in the back of the middle level the lode is worth 27*l.* per fm.; the pitches in the back of this level are worth from 4*l.* to 24*l.* per fm.; the end driving east from Trudpert's level, 12*l.* per fm.; the pitches in the back of this level are worth from 6*l.* to 23*l.* per fm.; the rise in the back of the Schindler, 60*l.* per fm.; the pitch in ditto, 20*l.* per fm.; the winze sinking on Schindler, 50*l.* per fm.; the end driving south from bottom of winze, 35*l.* per fm. They have hitherto opened ore all throughout.

The directors of the Worthing Mining Company have received information, of a party just returned from South Australia, that gold had been discovered on the sections adjoining this company's property, and gives strong grounds for believing that it exists on their estate, especially in the auriferous quartz, which is known to be in large quantities, and running through the land.

The Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company have received advices from their superintendent (Mr. J. H. Clement), dated San Francisco, 14th Jan. 1853, in which he expresses the greatest confidence in the future productiveness of Mount Ophir and the other mines belonging to the company, particularly noticing the Pine Tree Mine, in which the deep level, which is driving southward on the course of the main lode, gives a good show of gold at every foot that is advanced, and stating that another vein had been met with in this mine, which also showed well for gold. The whole party at the mines were in excellent health; and, from precautions taken, were well provided with provisions, although much scarcity was experienced in the mines further north. Mr. Kent, the engineer, with the party of 10 miners and masons, had safely arrived at San Francisco, and were about to proceed immediately to Mount Ophir. Mr. Clement will be enabled by this reinforcement to make rapid progress in the development of the mines and the completion of the reduction works.

The Liberty Mining Company have received advices from the Vaucluse Mine (Virginia) to 15th Feb. The workings are being considerably extended, and several veins have been struck, varying in richness. Middle branch shaft is being sunk deeper, and a large and rich vein of ore has been met with. The backs on the first level in the south whim-shaft are being taken down. A new shaft has been commenced on No. 3 vein, and when sunk about 6 ft. the miners came on a quartz vein, hitherto unknown, and carrying coarse gold. From the workings and indications by outcrop, a large vein is expected here of very rich gold ore. This new shaft is to be called Crosse's, in compliment to the resident director at the mine. There are 29 first-rate miners, and nearly 100 other hands, now employed at Vaucluse, and though the late rains and unfavourable weather had much retarded operations it was considered that sufficient ore had been raised to keep the mills going for the future by day and night.

The Agua Fria Company have received advices from California to the 14th January, and as they make no mention of any destruction by floods of the mills of the Gold-hill Company, with which they are connected, they consider the recent intelligence to that effect to have been unfounded. Their operations, however, were wholly suspended from the state of the season.

At the North British Australasian Company's meeting, on 26th Feb., at Aberdeen (N. Burnett, Esq., in the chair), seven members of the committee of management retired, and the following gentlemen, all resident in London, were elected—viz., John Addis, George Bowness Carr, William Fane de Salis, George Hay Donaldson, William Loftus Lowndes, Major Oliphant, and Patrick Douglas Hadow, Esqrs. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the retiring members of the committee, for their efficient services rendered to the company during a long period.

At the Scottish Australian Investment Company's special general meeting, on Wednesday, at the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen (Charles Chalmers, Esq., in the chair), a report by the directors, suggesting certain alterations on some of the clauses of the contract of co-partnery, in connection with the future manag ment of the company, was considered. The report stated that the company had participated largely in the unprecedented advance in wealth and importance which had taken place within the last two years in all kinds of property in Australia; and several large tracts of land which had been acquired by the manager had been found to contain copper and coal, and in some parts gold. According to their present deed the qualification for a director was 250 shares of the stock of the company, and that it was indispensable he should reside in Aberdeen; that, however desirable it might be considered that meetings either in the course of the general management of the company, or to consider subjects of special concern to the shareholders, should be held in London, they were unable to do so under their present deed. It was doubted, under the existing contract, whether the directors could enter into any mining adventure, or even lease their mineral properties to separate and distinct companies, to be worked by them. The directors, therefore, recommended to the shareholders that the following alterations should be made in the present deed of co-partnery:—That the qualification of directors should for the future be 50 shares; that residence in Aberdeen on the part of the directors should be no longer indispensable; that power be taken to hold meetings of the shareholders in London; to appoint committees of the directors or shareholders holding 50 shares either in Aberdeen, London, or Australia, to assist in the management of the company's affairs; to establish agencies or branch establishments of the company in different parts of the Australian colonies; to give off portions of the company's fee simple, coal and other mineral lands, for the formation of new or separate companies, or to dispose of or deal with them in any other manner; to transfe r the company to London, so far as its affairs and management in Britain were concerned, provided it should be sanctioned by a special general meeting of the shareholders. The report was unanimously adopted, and another special general meeting to confirm the alterations appointed for the 23d inst.

The North American Colonial Association of Ireland meeting, on Monday, was adjourned for a fortnight, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of shareholders present. The affairs of the company are carried on under two Acts of Parliament, obtained many years since: it is one of the oldest Irish land associations, and amongst the directors are some of the most influential Irish noblemen. The company's property is situated about 30 miles from Montreal, and is in a very flourishing condition, having realised last year a nett profit of upwards of 9000*l.*, but no dividend was declared, in consequence of the shareholders having decided upon paying off the mortgages on the property. The shares are held in few hands, and the meetings are seldom attended, as the management is chiefly confided to the secretary, in whose ability and judgment the utmost confidence is reposed; but who, as a matter of form, under their Act of Parliament, is compelled to call public meetings on certain days in the year.

The Alten Mining Company's prospects are very much improved, and regular dividends are anticipated.

The L'Aigle d'Or Company will publish the report of their inspection *in extenso* during the week. The quartz lodes, or veins, yield considerable returns. The assays have been most favourable.

The shares of the Nova Scotia Mining Company remain at a premium. The value of these shares has caused some inquiry to be made for the stock of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. This company, which was established about 20 years ago, was almost forgotten in the money market; and the last transfer made was at the rate of 1*l.* for 100*l.* stock, on which 80*l.* had been paid. We understand 15*l.* has been refused last week for 100*l.* stock. A part of the land of this company is not far from Sherbrooke, where gold has been discovered. It is to be hoped that the directors of this company will cause some competent person to survey their land, with a view of ascertaining if any, and what minerals exist upon it.

The Upper Canada Mining Company, considering it desirable that the English shareholders should have more control over the proceedings and expenditure of the company, have decided that the entire management shall henceforth be centred in London, with the option of taking a reduced number of shares of 20s. each, fully paid up, instead of shares with 5s. each paid, and liable to further calls. The Canadian shareholders are to receive 12,000 paid-up shares of 20s. each in full, for the purchase of their interest in the eight locations of 10 square miles each (51,200 acres), but are not to participate in dividends until a clear profit of 5 per cent. for one year has been earned by the company. Arrangements are being made to dispatch a party of experienced miners early in the spring.

Monday has been appointed settling day for North British Australasian minimum 7 per cent. preference shares, and the Linares Lead Mining Company, both which are to be marked in the Official List.

The gold mining shares maintained a firm appearance in the beginning of the week, many parties showing much confidence on the probability of favourable reports from the gold regions; but on Wednesday and Thursday considerable excitement was produced by the receipt of accounts, *viâ* India, reporting a falling off in the gold production of the Victoria fields, and on both those days a sensible decline took place. The reaction was principally apparent in the Australian adventures, the Californian being comparatively steady. Yesterday the tendencies were rather in the direction of a rally, and the market closed well, but it is yet noticeable that the confidence previously felt by the public has received a check. The arrivals of gold have been—By the *Alert*, 43,132 ozs., value 172,500*l.*; the *Roxburgh Castle*, 168,000 ozs.; and the *Chouringee*, 63,713 ozs.—making a total of 231,713 ozs., of the value of 926,800*l.*: showing the total value of Australian gold arrived within the last fortnight to be 1,410,000*l.*, there being still due 120,213 ozs., value 480,000*l.* In the North American companies there has been but little business doing, and among these the Waller shares have, within the last few days, been less in favour—the report of Prof. Ansted, who has lately returned from inspecting this property, not having proved so flattering as anticipated. A large order, we understand, has been executed by the Perran Foundry Company for pewerful machinery and crushing apparatus, about to be shipped by the *Anne Cheshire*, at Liverpool, for the New York Gold Mine, Nevada, California. It may be recollected on this mine the machinery of the Ave Maria Company has been placed. The same company have received advices that their amalgamating machinery has been forwarded from New York to the mines. The Peel River Company have issued notices, inviting tenders from individuals or companies who may desire to enter into arrangements for gold mining on mutual advantages; the shares have, consequently, not been so much in demand as heretofore. The decree in the Frémont case has not yet been promulgated, and it is supposed an appeal will be made from it to the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington. The amount of gold stated to have been exported from California during the last quarter of the preceding year was of the value of $18,365,198. The statements lately received that the gold fields in some districts were partially exhausted, cannot have other than a favourable effect on the system of combined action by companies. Should the surface workings not be so productive as heretofore, it naturally follows that a more scientific and economic mode of exploration must be resorted to, and this can only be followed out by the appliances of capital and skilled labour. Although this deficiency is stated to be in some places, it would appear that in others the gold is as plentiful as ever, and the Echunga diggings, near Adelaide, are increasing in value. At the new Koorong diggings gold is found in nuggets, scarcely any piece being less than ½ oz. in weight. The New South Wales Gold Mining Company have received specimens of auriferous quartz from their lands on the Hunter River; the assay gave 14 ozs. of fine gold to the ton of quartz. It may be remembered, some time since, that we mentioned the company had disposed conditionally of a portion of their estate, stated to be 500 acres, for 50,000*l.*; and this, we understand, has now been effected, which will place the company in a most favourable position, and enable them to develope more vigorously the remaining portion of their property. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official quotations are—Australian Mutual, par to ¼ prem.; Australian Consols, ¼ dis. to ⅛ prem.; Adelaide Land and Gold, par to ¼ prem.; Lewis Hill Range, ¼ to ¼ dis.; Melbourne Gold, ¼ to ½; New South Wales Gold, ⅛ to ¼ prem.; Chartered Australian, ¼ dis. to par; Monarch Gold, par to ⅛ prem.; L'Aigle d'Or, par to ⅛ prem.; Garnett and Moseley, ¼ dis. to ¼ prem.; Golden Mountain, ¼ to ¼ dis.; La Peruvienne, par to ⅛ prem.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the British Irish Company, at 8 to 8½; the Rhymney, at 22; new shares, 6½ to 7; in the Portland, at from ⅜ to ⅝ peem.; and the Blaenavon remain firm at 15.

DUBLIN, MARCH 4.—Wicklow Copper, 30; Mining Company of Ireland, 17⅜ ¼; General Mining Company for Ireland, 5; Royal Hibernian, 1¼ ¼; Mizen Head Copper Mine, for account, ⅝ ⅞; Australian Freehold, 1; Fort Philip, for account, 2⅜.

LEEDS, MARCH 3.—Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux report extensive transactions in Wheal Prockters, Wheal James, and Poltimores, also in West Caradon, Alfred Consols, Langford, and Wheal Tonkin Mines. Since the meeting reported last week, an improved feeling has manifested itself for Fortunes, and shares have advanced 2s. 6d. to 5s. per share.

HULL, MARCH 3.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.), state that mining shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent since our last report. Tremaynes, Trefusis, and West Ding Dongs are in improved request. Lelant Consols and Wheal Kitty are also asked for. Among the Welsh mines, Vale of Towy and Cwm Darren are in demand. There is not much inclination to deal in any of the new mines being brought out. Gold shares, after some activity, are again flatter.

*** We shall next week print a DOUBLE SHEET, which will enable us to insert numerous letters, now unavoidably postponed, also several valuable papers we have on hand.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.		*Paid.*	*Last Prices.*	*Business Done.*
100000	Agua Fria	1	⅜ to 1 pm.	1⅜ 2
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	par — ¼ pm.	1⅛
100000	Anglo-Californian	½	⅜ — ⅝ pm.	1
10000	Australasian	2	1⅝ — 2½ pm.	4¼ 3⅞
19000	Australian	5	6 — 6½	6½
60000	Australian Cordillera	1	par — ⅛ pm.	1⅛ 1
100000	Australian Freehold	1	⅛ — ¼ pm.	1¼
50000	Ave Maria	1	par — ⅛ pm.	1
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	par — ⅛ pm.	1 1⅛
100000	British Australian Gold	1	⅛ — ¼ pm.	1⅜ ⅜
26000	British Iron	13 5	7 — 9	8½ 8
210000	Carsons Creek	½	par — ¼ pm.	⅜
100000	Colonial Gold	1	2¾ — 2¾ pm.	3¾
350000	Copper Miners of England	Stock	60 — 70	
8000	Ditto, Preference	25	7½ — 8½ pm.	
70000	English and Australian Copper	5	1¼ — ⅜ dis.	3⅜ 4⅛
20000	General	20	17 — 18	17½
100000	Great Nugget Vein	2	3¾ — 3 pm.	4⅜ ⅜
100000	Lake Bathurst	1	⅛ dis.— par	⅛
60000	Liberty	1	⅛ — 1 pm.	1⅜ ⅜
50000	London and Calif. Gold Quartz	1	⅜ — ⅜ dis.	⅜ ⅜
100000	Mariquita	1	⅛ dis.— par.	1
20000	Mexican and South American	9	6½ — 7	6½ ⅜
200000	New Granada	1	⅛ — ⅜ pm.	
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	1½ — 1¾ pm.	2⅜ ⅜ ½ ⅜
150000	Port Philip	1	1⅜ — 1⅝ pm.	2¼ ⅜ ¼
60000	Quartz Rock	1	par — ¼ pm.	1 1⅛
50000	South Australian	1	par — ¼ pm.	1⅛
70000	Waller	1	2½ — 3 pm.	—
100000	West Granada	1	⅜ — ⅝ pm.	1⅛
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅝ — ¾ pm.	1⅛ ¼
100000	Yuba	1	¼ — ½ pm.	1⅜

LEAD ORES

Sold on the 28th February.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Golden	45	£18 16 6	Tamar Company.

Sold at the Mine, on the 2d March.

Callington	21	£22 14 6	Tamar Company.
East Wheal Rose	76	19 13 6	Michell and Son.
ditto	27	19 15 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	5	11 2 6	Tamar Company.
Wheal Trehane	58	26 4 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	42	8 9 6	Tamar Company.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the Mine.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Trevelyan	3 16 3 17	£71 5 0	£305 0 6—	—
ditto	0 11 1 6	55 5 0		

Sold on the 25th February.

Polberro	29 15 0 0	£ —	£2074 11 3—	—
Great Polgooth	—	—	680 17 7—	—
Wheal Uny	—	—	192 0 0—	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled February 9, and sold at Swansea, March 1.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Copiapo	67	18¾	£24 3 6	Bearhaven	68	10	£12 18 6
ditto	66	19¾	24 8 6	ditto	66	10½	13 5 0
ditto	65	19	24 6 6	Waterloo Slag	74	4	4 1 0
ditto	64	19¾	24 12 0	ditto	20	2¾	2 14 0
ditto	63	19¾	24 11 6	ditto	10	12¾	16 10 0
ditto	62	19¾	24 19 0	Aberdovey	43	8½	10 12 6
Knockmahon	123	9½	12 2 6	ditto	2	11	14 15 6
ditto	77	8¾	11 8 6	Lackamore	16	4¾	5 12 6
ditto	76	9	11 9 6	ditto	12	4	5 1 0
Montreal	61	17¾	22 12 6	Gyfron	14	20½	26 14 0
ditto	59	17¾	23 4 6	ditto	6	11¾	13 13 6
ditto	48	17¾	22 17 6	Vine Slag	9	4¼	5 1 0
Ballymurtagh	93	4½	5 5 0	Connorree	8	35	45 1 6
ditto	47	3	3 9 6	Kaw-aw	44	42	54 5 0
ditto	5	49	64 5 6	ditto	32	42¾	55 1 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Copiapo	387	£9482 8 6	Aberdovey	45	£ 486 8 6
Knockmahon	276	3243 4 0	Lackamore	28	150 12 0
Montreal	168	3848 8 0	Gyfron	20	455 17 0
Ballymurtagh	145	972 19 0	Vine Slag	9	45 9 0
Berehaven	134	1753 8 0	Connorree	8	360 12 0
Waterloo Slag	104	518 14 0	Kaw-aw	76	4149 8 0

Copper ores for sale March 22.—Knockmahon 570, Berehaven 478, Penclawdd 83, New Zealand 83, Montreal 67, Ballymurtagh 56, French Slag 54, Cronebane 45, Tigrony 3, Kaw-aw 23, Lackamore 16, Copiapo 15, Dhurode 14, Glo'ster Slag 10, London 9, Australian 8, Vine Slag 2—Total, 1536 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	8¼	£10 7 6	£155 6 0
Foreign	21⅜	27 14 0	138 6 6
Sale	14 3-16	£18 3 6	£143 13 0

Totals—British, 769; Foreign, 631 = 1400 tons (21-cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
Foreign	18½	£22 10 0	£135 19 0

Total—Foreign, 1079 tons (21 cwts.).

COPPER ORES.

Sampled February 16, and sold at Nettell's Hotel, Pool, March 3.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Tincroft	116	£3 10 0	Consolidated	95	£7 6 0
ditto	90	3 19 0	ditto	85	7 7 6
ditto	89	2 16 6	ditto	66	7 6 0
ditto	75	5 0 0	ditto	65	10 6 6
ditto	71	6 14 0	ditto	45	7 4 0
ditto	68	6 12 6	ditto	30	7 4 0
ditto	67	5 7 6	ditto	3	3 11 6
ditto	65	3 18 6	North Pool	75	7 16 0
ditto	62	4 16 0	ditto	70	7 3 6
ditto	60	4 2 6	ditto	38	5 6 6
ditto	55	14 2 6	ditto	35	6 13 0
Wheal Basset	120	5 1 0	ditto	20	4 3 0
ditto	85	11 19 6	South Wheal Frances	77	8 17 6
ditto	64	14 10 6	ditto	66	8 18 6
ditto	50	8 12 6	ditto	49	7 1 0
ditto	49	10 14 6	ditto	12	14 16 0
ditto	45	8 11 6	Fowey Consols	78	9 5 0
ditto	35	8 10 6	ditto	72	8 19 0
ditto	21	22 15 6	East Pool	60	4 8 6
South Mine	34	6 19 6	ditto	36	7 16 6
North Roskear	65	7 5 6	ditto	8	0 15 6
ditto	60	13 7 6	Treleigh Consols	51	4 16 6
ditto	57	8 4 6	ditto	18	12 18 6
ditto	54	2 9 6	ditto	15	2 6 6
ditto	52	7 16 6	North Downs	57	7 6 6
ditto	40	14 5 0	E. Seton & Wh. Maude	43	5 19 0
ditto	36	2 14 6	Jackson's Ore	34	0 3 0
ditto	35	4 19 6	Crane and Bejawsa	30	11 17 0
ditto	31	2 7 0	Wheal Maudlin	13	2 12 6
ditto	30	10 3 6	ditto	11	3 16 6
ditto	16	5 2 6	Wheal Trefusis	8	6 1 0
ditto	12	4 6 0	ditto	5	18 18 6
Consolidated	98	7 4 6	Camborne Consols	6	15 10 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Tincroft	818	£4251 7 0	Treleigh Consols	84	£513 12 0
Wheal Basset & South Mine	503	4909 18 6	North Downs	57	417 10 6
North Roskear	488	3638 13 6	East Seton and Wheal Maude	43	255 17 0
Consolidated	487	3734 10 6	Jackson's Ore	34	5 2 0
North Pool	238	1605 7 0	Crane & Bejawsa	30	355 10 0
S. Wh. Frances	204	1795 9 6	Wheal Maudlin	24	76 4 0
Fowey Consols	150	1365 18 0	Wheal Trefusis	13	143 0 6
East Pool	104	553 8 0	Camborne Consols	6	93 0 0

Average Standard £164 9 0 | Average Produce 6½

Average Price per ton £7 6 0

Quantity of Ore 3283 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 199 tons 2 cwts.

Amount of Money £23,714 8 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard £165 12 0.—Average Produce 5⅞

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 161*l.* 18s.—Produce, 6⅛.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Buller 1210—Carn Brea 634—Halamanning and Croft Gothal 289—Alfred Consols 288—Levant 266—North Wheal Basset 234—Par Consols 202—Great Wheal Alfred 145—South Crinnis 82—West Alfred Consols 81—Botallack 80—South Crenver 68—West Wheal Alfred 63—Providence 57—Hawke's Point 57—Wheal Tremayne 56—Cook's Kitchen 44—West Wheal Providence 44—Wheal Speedwell 37—Wheal Abraham 31—St. Aubyn and Grylls 27—North Wheal Buller 20—Wh. Squire 12—Craze's Ore 3—Wheal Susan 2.—Total, 4032 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria, 2097—West Caradon 320—St. Day United 304—Bedford United 160—Hingston Down 154—Fowey Consols 130—Wheal Friendship 101—Tavy Consols 99—Tywarnhayle 82—Wheal Crebor 75—Callington Kelly Bray 63—Wheal Franco 60—Wheal Bedford 50—East Crowndale 40—Hawkmoor 40—Devon and Cornwall United 25—East Wheal George 32—Wheal Langford 28—Wheal Jewel 23—Wheal Carpenter 17.—Total, 3899 tons.

Notices to Correspondents.

PENNANT AND CRAIGWEN CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY.—We have been requested to correct a report of the proceedings before Master Tinney, which appeared in our last Journal, wherein it was stated that the accounts of the company had been inserted weekly in the *Mining Journal*. It was being argued by a shareholder, that a mining company, working under the Cost-book System, ought not to have any liabilities, and, therefore, no debts could be proved against this company. The Master asked if the Cost-book System really went so far, when Mr. R. P. Harding, the official manager, replied that the statement was incorrect, inasmuch as debts might be incurred by the purser for the purposes of the mine, and he referred to the *Mining Journal*, wherein, he said, every week would be found numerous instances of "a balance being against a mine," and of a call being made upon adventurers to meet liabilities.

HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.—SIR: I should feel very much obliged if any of your correspondents could give me information of the present state and prospects of this company, or direct me to any source from which I can obtain such information.—S. F. W.: *London, Feb.* 25.

"A. B. M."—The office of the Australasian Coal Company is at 5, Queen-street-place, Southwark Bridge.

"M. S." (Southwark).—Capt. Carpenter patented his "duplex rudder and screw propeller," on the 13th May, 1851. The body of the vessel is, as it were, split into two bodies, terminating in two rudders, with a separate screw propeller in each of the dead woods. The screw is formed by attaching a flat blade to the shaft at an angle of 22½°, and then twisting it until its outer edge assumes an angle of 67½° with the shaft. He also has a simple plan for easily shipping and unshipping the propeller blades.

"A Miner" (Barnstaple).—The Queen, in right of her Duchy of Lancaster, holds the hundred of High Peak, which is governed by her Chancellor and other officers of the Duchy. As, however, it is usual to demise the Queen's interest as regards the mineral duties, the powers relating to these duties, which otherwise would devolve upon the Chancellor, are exercised by the lessee.

Capt. Verran left town yesterday for a tour in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, for the purpose of inspecting several mines of interest. Commissions addressed to the *Mining Journal* office will be forwarded.

"A Manufacturer" (Wapping).—Zinc of commerce is obtained generally from calamine, a carbonate of zinc, and not from blende, which is a sulphuret, very difficult and costly to reduce. The largest works in the world are those of Vieille Montagne, near Cologne, in West Prussia, established in 1837; and as we stated in noticing the Gladbach Zinc Company in the Journal of February 19, they are about making the attempt profitably to reduce their blende, of which they have large quantities. The last named company bids fair to be a profitable speculation.

"T. B. C." (Belfast).—A petition against the bill of the Electric Telegraph Company of Ireland has been lodged by Mr. Charles Cahill, of Brompton. The Irish Submarine Telegraph Company have likewise signified their intention of opposing the passing of the Act.

NORTH BRITAIN BURRA BURRA.—SIR: In reply to the letter in your Journal of last Saturday, signed an "Adventurer," any persons holding an interest in this mine have always free access to the books of the company, and can satisfy themselves upon the position of the company's affairs. A meeting is called for the 10th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of making certain alterations in the rules for the interest of the shareholders. No call is contemplated, there being upwards of 2000*l.* in the banker's hands, this being more than sufficient, according to the estimates of Mr. J. H. Hitchens and Capt. J. Carpenter, to place this mine in a lasting and profitable position; in addition to which it is contemplated we shall shortly be making monthly sales of ore, there being now about 40 tons lying on the floors, of the richest character; and, from advice received this morning, the worksare progressing with all possible expedition, and from the favourable character of the ground in the shaft, being mineralised throughout, it is expected there will be an immense body of ore which, according to the underlay of the lode, will be intersecred in the 20 fm. level.—WILLIAM NYE, Sec.: *New London-street, City, March* 4.

"W. S." (Islington).—A description of the boring apparatus to be worked by steam of M. Cave, C.E., of Paris, was inserted, with illustrative diagrams, in the Journal of the 1st January last.

AUSTRALIAN BANKS.—Both the late and present President of the Board of Trade are of opinion that it is a fallacious principle to grant charters, with limited liabilities, to any trading companies. This decision will not, we understand, affect those who have already applied, and are in a transitory state, but no further applications will be favourably regarded.

"MINING GUIDE."—The name of a subscriber to the "Mining Guide" was inadvertently, and by mistake, inserted in the list of mining brokers, agents, and dealers in mining shares. The error will be corrected in the second edition.

"One Interested" (High Holborn).—Sulphate of barytes must be of a good colour to be of any value in the market; the nearer a pure white the better. It is extensively employed in the adulteration of white-lead as a pigment, and experiments have been tried to use it alone, ground in oil, as a paint, but we do not know with what results. We understand that from the Ardennes Mine, in Belgium, is exceedingly pure, for the value of which apply to Messrs. Brandram Brothers, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

"G. B. C." (Cornhill).—The programme of the intended operations of the Port of Southampton Emigration Company will be fully noticed in our next. The shares have been allotted; but previous to their being issued the deed must be signed.

"C. A." (Banagher).—On application at the office of the National Brazilian Mining Association, we have no doubt all the information required will be readily obtained. The expenses at the works, we understand, have been greatly reduced, and the prospects of the property are generally believed to be much improved.

"An Adventurer" (Gateshead).—The insertion of the letter would subject us to an action for libel, without effecting the desired object. Application should be made to a solicitor; we believe several others are in a similar predicament.

On Wednesday, the 23d February, was published, price 2s. 6d.,

THE MINING GUIDE:

Containing the following particulars respecting each British and Foreign Mining Company:—

Name of mine	Captain .....
Produce	Committee .....
Where situate	Secretary.....
Purser	Offices .....

And the NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MINING AGENTS AND DEALERS IN SHARES.

To which is added,

A COMPLETE SET of AMENDED RULES for the MANAGEMENT OF MINES, ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

The object of the *Mining Guide* is to afford a means of communication between inventors and others with parties connected with the working and management of mines; to introduce manufactures applicable to mining purposes; acquire information, &c.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 5, 1853.

An industrial resource, which gives diurnal remunerative labour to 119,000 persons, employs machinery, the value of which is almost incalculable, and yields for our national mart over 34,000,000 tons of produce annually, is an object intrinsically worthy of the utmost care and providence of any Government. The coal mines of the United Kingdom constitute the sphere of such industry, and the system under which they have hitherto been worked being now pronounced, as far as it regards the safety of the working miners, ineffective and dangerous, it is at last *seriously* proposed to reform it positively and definitively; to give a real, not shadowy, power to Inspectors, whose zeal and experience have hitherto failed to abolish those abuses which the patch-work Legislation of the last few years had permitted;—abuses, in nine cases out of ten, engendered and fostered by the calculating "negligence" (not to use a harsher term), of large owners, and the reckless rapacity of a sub-proprietary, who, in setting at nought, or cunningly evading, the suggestions of district and other Inspectors, have battened on the labouring community; and heedless of sapping the health, strength, and life of their fellow-men, have gone on from day to day, and year to year, accumulating ill-gotten gain, and insuring what may justly be proclaimed, in a moral point of view, an unenviable independence. It is fortunate, at all events, that this manner of men has at length reached the end of its tether. Enactments will now be framed and enforced for a system of coal mine management, independent of the will, power, and selfish considerations of any body of men. The *commune bonum* will be studied and provided for, and relying with confidence on the justice and philanthrophy of the Home Minister, we anticipate the day when the education of the working miner will be the best aid in the perfection of those arrangements which practical science dictates for the discipline of this species of labour, and the preservation of human life from the appalling risks by which it is encompassed.

The reports of the Inspectors all tend to show that however efficacious the DAVY and other lamps may be, when properly constructed, and carefully attended to, the ventilation of mines must be based on more general and more improved principles than at present. Air-ways in most of the mines, if not altogether improperly, are ineffectively arranged. The whole economy of ventilation must be remodelled, and although it might be unwise to give an absolute dictatorial power to Inspectors, still, as in Prussia and other continental countries, there should be a board of reference to which appeal could be made by owners against oppressive or unnecessary interference; and by Inspectors for a power to enforce the carrying out of such operations as they may deem requisite for the safety of the works. Again, it is obvious that no person should be permitted to fill any responsible office in coal mines without a proper qualification. The ignorance of overmen, underlookers, managers, &c., gives a license to the men which leads on to irregularity, neglect, and recklessness, and it is evident that through want of confidence in themselves, owing to conscious incapacity, petty officials have hesitated to take such steps as would have prevented the most disastrous occurrences which have taken place. Inspectors must not have their hands tied; they should have a power extensive, but defined; and unless proprietors and owners of coal mines are made responsible, *really* responsible, for proper management, it will be worse than useless to frame systems and trace plans of operations—discipline will be, as it has hitherto been, a mockery. To legislate properly for the correction of the fatal evils of coal-mining management, the act of the Government must be decisive and imperative, otherwise all will be vain and futile. When law ceases to be corrective, it ceases to be good.

Anxious as we are at all times promptly to impart to our readers all obtainable information respecting the legal *status* of cost-book companies, (called by the lawyers, *the cost-book puzzle*), it was with no slight interest we received a pamphlet, by Mr. HIGGINS,* and at once addressed ourselves to its thorough consideration. The first difficulty we met with, however, was its name, or title—*The Gold Companies and the Cost-book System*, an association which, so far as regards the contents of the pamphlet, appears to us to be merely accidental. We shrewdly imagine that our learned pamphleteer was not sponsor, and that the godfather was most probably the publisher's *reader*. However that may be, both the terms "Gold Companies," and the "Cost-book System," denote subjects of intense interest to the commercial and mining public, so that such names may serve Mr. HIGGINS the good turn of extensively circulating his *brochure*.

We confess that we have carefully read this pamphlet more than once, and we also confess that, notwithstanding, we find it most difficult of review, for the very good reason, that we do not glean from it the object of its author. That it was not written to shed a new light upon the complicated Cost-book System is clear, from this fact, that the work contains no information but what has many times appeared in this Journal, with the advantage on our side of having more logically stated it. It is true, that the commencing lines of the pamphlet state that "the numerous companies recently formed, and now forming, in England upon what is styled the Cost-book Principle, suggest the *enquiries*,—how far they rest *upon a basis recognised by law?* whether they are or are not *joint-stock companies* within the meaning of the Joint-Stock Companies' Act, 7 & 8 VIC., c. 110; what are the *liabilities* of the shareholders amongst themselves, and as regards *third parties?*" Now, these questions, though singularly stated, are, no doubt, also important; but in vain did we turn page after page for their discussion; in fact, they are merely stated, and afterwards but occasionally adverted to. We deem it, therefore, our duty, unhesitatingly to state, that upon these questions the pamphlet is singularly unconnected and unsatisfactory. This, however, we admit to be a very venial offence, even in an author, when the true terms of the questions for discussion are considered; for how can it be seriously affirmed that the Cost-book Principle does not rest upon a basis recognised by law, when every day shows it stands the highest legal tests. Again, how can it be seriously discussed, whether *they* are or are not joint-stock companies? The notion of stating such points for discussion, is simply absurd, and absolutely ridiculous; in a word, our patience requires that we pass it over in silence. As to liabilities, &c., of shareholders, they are questions which are also left undiscussed by the pamphlet, and properly so, for as to decided points, both law books and journalism have afforded us ample information; and as to undecided points, to use the words of the eminent ex-chief justice, Lord Denman, "any lawyer would be rash indeed to say how many legal points of ordinary intricacy shall be settled until the case shall have been thoroughly and soundly argued."

But to proceed—the main portion of the pamphlet is occupied with a panegeric upon the Cornwall Cost-book System, and with an argument that the Stannaries Courts are capable of dealing with cost-book companies more efficiently than the superior courts of common law. But even these ordinary topics are discussed with but ordinary skill. In fact, our author has consumed his time in producing and thrusting upon his time-economising countrymen a useless diatribe upon questions that have been for some time exhausted. Again, at p. 26, *et inf.*, the pamphlet contains some few remarks, not always correct, upon the French law *en commandite*; at p. 28, a notice of the American law; and at p. 29, of the Irish law, under 21 & 22 GEO. III. c. 46, known as "anonymous partnerships," which, at p. 30, our author sums up as follows:—

> Thus we find the same principles of registering the shareholders recognised in the French partnership *en commandite*, the limited partnerships of the United States, and the anonymous partnerships in Ireland under the statute of George III.

In immediate continuation with which is the following:—

> I think I have shown distinctly that *it* [qy. *registration*] is of the very essence of the Cost-book System, and that to reject it is opposed not only to that *system, but to the very* LETTER *and spirit of our law.* It only remains for me to add a few words about another phase in the constitution of certain of the companies under consideration. I allude to such of them as add to their mining operations the business of buying and selling ores, gold, or any other commodity, for the purpose of trading. It is clear that *they* can have *no pretence* to claim exemption from the Joint-stock Companies' Registration Act, since they do not profess to confine themselves to the working of mines, minerals, or quarries, but are formed generally for the "commercial purposes" and "purposes of profit," pointed out in the second section of that Act, and they are, therefore, clearly subject to all its regulations and provisions.

Leaving each of our readers to digest and form his own conclusions upon the above paragraph, we will conclude our extracts with the following, the last section of the pamphlet:—

> It is hardly necessary for me to remark that the foregoing remarks are not confined to gold companies, but apply INDIFFERENTLY *to all companies* out of Cornwall, purporting to be worked upon the Cost book System, whether AT HOME OR ABROAD.

As we dare not venture a comment upon the above passage, for the simple reason that we fear we do not entirely comprehend it, we resign it, with its antecedents, to those of our readers whose curiosity this subject may excite, but with this saving remark, that the pamphlet at least requires re-arrangement, precision of diction, and the excision of those parts of it with which all intelligent men have been sometime acquainted.

* "The Gold Companies and the Cost-Book System." By J. N. HIGGINS, Esq., Barrister-at-law. London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

The rapid colonisation of a country like Australia, prolific alike in agricultural produce and mineral wealth, and, although only recently discovered, the precious metal (gold) naturally calls into operation a vast amount of commercial enterprise; and closely connected with the subject is another company just formed, under the title of the NEW SOUTH WALES COAL AND INTER-COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, whose prospectus is now before us, from which we learn that the enterprise is formed for a two-fold purpose—the development of the coal-fields of Eastern Australia, with a view to meet the urgent demands for an abundant and regular supply of coal at the several ports and coaling stations of the Australasian colonies, to supply their pressing demands for adequate and regular steam navigation, and the constant requirements of coasting and inter-colonial traffic. In furtherance of the first object, the directors have secured a provisional contract from the proprietor, now in England, for the purchase of a freehold estate, known as "Kennington," of 1920 acres, situate on the banks of the Hunter, in the centre of the coal district, at the rate of 10*l.* per acre, one-half to be paid in money, and the other in shares of the company. It has a frontage of one mile to the river's bank, with a depth of 12 ft. of water, admirably adapted for a station, and powers will be taken under the Deed of Settlement to purchase, lease, or work on royalty, any other coal-fields in the vicinity as may be found expedient. The coal of the district is similar in quality to English Wall's-End, containing more bitumen, giving a good welding heat, well adapted for steam purposes, and has for many years been in use by the Royal steamers, as well as local ones, and the smelting-works at Newcastle and Sydney. The works are in the immediate vicinity of the junction of the Paterson and Williams Rivers with the Hunter, whose banks are occupied by thriving settlers, cultivating vineyards, cereal crops, tobacco, breeding live stock, and raising various products for the Sydney and other markets.

The company has also secured the Ebenezer Collieries, on Lake Macquarie. These pits are readily worked, being entered by tunnels from the margin of the lake. The coal is put on board flat-bottomed boats or barges, and conveyed across the lake to the entrance at Reid's Mistake, where it is transhipped on board the sea-going vessels, which lie at anchor in a secure and land-locked bay. These water carriage facilities cannot be too highly estimated, especially in a country where labour forms so important an item in the cost of production. The Ebenezer coal is well adapted for marine steam purposes. It is well known in the Sydney market, where it bears a very high character. The company have the option of purchasing the colliery, which comprises 1280 acres, and 6½ acres at the bay at Reid's Mistake, where the transshipment of the coal takes place upon the most advantageous terms.

For carrying out the second object which the company has in view, an extensive and highly remunerative field is open: the requirements of coasting and inter-colonial traffic, both for passengers and goods, is at present not supplied to one-half the accommodation which would find constant employment, and this demand is weekly, daily, rapidly increasing. The intercourse between Adelaide, Geelong, Melbourne, Hobart Town, Launceston, Twofold Bay, Moreton Bay, Sydney, Port Macquarie, Port Stephens, Newcastle, Clarence River, and every settlement in Australasia and New Zealand, is continually becoming more urgent and necessary; and that the company may get into active operation at as early a period as possible, several iron screw steam-vessels, specially adapted for the harbours and rivers of the localities, carrying large cargoes on light draughts of water, have been provisionally contracted for. It will thus be seen that the company, combining these two important objects, will be placed in a position to supply coal to the various Australian and New Zealand ports, as well as to all the islands and stations used as coal depôts by the great ocean steam navigation companies traversing the southern seas, at present inadequately and very irregularly supplied; in addition to which extensive markets are springing into existence on the western coast of both North and South America, particularly California, calling for a large extension of steam navigation. Passengers' fares, and freight on general goods traffic, will form a branch of commerce in itself of the very first importance; and with its objects well defined, and legitimately carried out with a spirited economy, we know of no undertaking which at the present moment holds out better-founded hopes of becoming a great public accommodation, and, at the same time, realising handsome remunerative returns on the capital invested, which is 150,000*l.*, in 75,000 shares, of 2*l.* each, with power to increase to 300,000*l.*

The list of the colonial committee contains the names of gentlemen, whose well-known experience in the colony will be a guarantee that the local management will be of the first order; and the London board of direction being composed entirely of mercantile men, insures the company's affairs being conducted in a business-like manner.

The wealth of Australia in coal is daily developing itself, and appearances lead to the belief that in a very short time this immense and unexplored colony will become as celebrated for its collieries as for its copper mines and gold diggings—the important difference, however, being that coal to be valuable must be upon the coast, and have ship room constantly at command, which objects are fully embraced by the present undertaking.

In our Journal of last week our readers will have observed, under the head of "Gold in England," some observations referring to the yield of gold quartz in Australia and California. It was there stated that the COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY had tested a piece of quartz yielding at the rate of 2164 ozs. of gold to the ton, whilst Mr. MITCHELL's test of the grosan on the Poltimore property gave the enormous amount of 7400 ozs. to the ton. On the other hand, M. LEON FOUCHER, in his pamphlet, set the average yield at about 1½ ozs. to the ton. We must have practical experience to prove which of all these estimates nearest approaches the truth; but it will be satisfactory to those interested in gold mines to know that even M. LEON FOUCHER's estimate will, under good management, give fair profits to some, at least, of these companies. In order to arrive at this conclusion it is primarily necessary to ascertain, at least approximately, the cost of obtaining the gold, and we are indebted to the authorities of the ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN COMPANY (which is, perhaps, the only company exactly in a position to do so) for having furnished us with data bearing upon this important topic.

We must premise that such data is only founded upon the existing position of their crushing power; of course, when their more powerful machinery is erected the working expenses must be increased. At present their crushing machinery ready for operation consists only of nine stamps of 750 lbs. each, worked by water-power, which stamps are capable of pulverizing 12 tons of ore in the 24 hours. This company has adopted the system of contracting for the raising and bringing of the ore to the stamps, and the contract for this work is $12, or 2*l.* 8*s.* sterling, per ton. This would amount to 28*l.* 16*s.* a day for the 12 tons of ore which the stamps are capable of crushing. The expenses of their existing staff in California are:—For the superintendents and mine agent, 5*l.* a day; nine mechanics and others, 9*l.* a day; to which must be added the expenses of management in this country, and incidental expenses in California—say, 5*l.* 4*s.* a day more, giving a total of 50*l.* a day as the expenses at which the company stands. The yield of gold, at the rate of 1½ oz. to the ton, would give in round numbers 70*l.* for the 12 tons of ore crushed, and the expenses of 50*l.* being deducted from that sum would leave a profit of 20*l.* a day, which, multiplied by 300 (the number of working days), would give an annual profit of 6000*l.* or 12 per cent. upon the capital of the company.

The above is the actual staff of this company, and which the agents in California consider amply sufficient for doing the work of their present crushing power. This company has followed the prudent course of adapting the strength of the staff to the requirements of their works; but with additional crushing machinery additional expenses must be incurred. They estimate their steam machinery, when in working order, to be equal to crushing nearly ten times the present amount. Assuming the expenses to be thereby increased tenfold, we must also multiply the profits tenfold, and that without any increase of capital; and we may fairly assume that the above ratio of expenditure and working will be found a tolerably correct average, and may be considered applicable to all these companies, who, notwithstanding that they may have engaged a larger staff in the first instance than their requirements may warrant, will soon remedy that evil, either by disencumbering themselves of the surplusage, or, what is more probable, by extending their works to a scale commensurate with their powers of labour.

In the above example we have purposely taken the minimum yield of 1½ oz. of gold to the ton, but it is manifest that this is not a fair standard; for the Anglo-Californian Company have purchased, and other companies have acquired, their mines after a minute investigation and repeated tests, and have made their selections because the veins of ore proved themselves to be of more than average richness. We have, however, shown that at the lowest yield these companies may, with good management, become very profitable investments to the shareholders; and we need hardly add that, unless the reports of the yield of these mines, founded upon experimental tests, be something beyond actual fables, the profits must be enormously high.

The high position mining enterprise has taken within the past few years, as apparent in our columns, requires little or no comment,—the marketable value of the shares, and the weekly or monthly returns, at once affording evidence of the value attached to the employment of capital in mining pursuits. Australia and California have put forth their claims; Cornwall and Devon give their returns; Scotland and Wales hold out their promise, while the lead mines of the latter district have yielded abundantly.

Ireland, although comparatively isolated, has yielded large returns of ore and profit on capital invested, but to a certain extent has been left unnoticed. How few are there of the mining companies introduced in England which can lay claim to prosecuting the mines in the sister isle! We can hardly find the title of one or the other. True it was that the Hibernian Mining Company, and one or two others, were put forward, but with little effect, if we are to judge from the results; while mining in Ireland has been carried on successfully when the management has devolved on parties acquainted with the locality and the nature of the lodes.

It is not our object to discuss the advantages of the several mines, or mine adventures, which have been in course of operation for years past, yielding, as they have done, large returns on the capital employed; but we would advert to a district where we have had ample opportunities of acquiring information—that of the counties Cork and Kerry. In the latter county, the Kenmare Mines are being prosecuted by a company with a capital of 20,000*l.*, paid up, with every prospect of success—the ore being of high produce; and as the ends or levels extend, and the shafts sunk, the ore being found not only increasing in quantity, but also improving as to quality. The Coosheen Mines, to which, however, it is our more immediate object to direct attention, are situate in county Cork, at the head of Skull Harbour, which have yielded some 15,000*l.*, or 20,000*l.* of ore in the former workings—portions of the ore having been sold as high as 40*l.* per ton, and averaging above 18*l.* per ton. No doubt, we believe, can be entertained as to the value to be attached to the mine, or its produce; while the facilities afforded for its working possess more than the ordinary advantages.

THE METAL TRADES OF BIRMINGHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 3.—The 1st of the month was ushered in to the manufacturers with the following quotations from Messrs. Fiddian Brothers, and other metal dealers in this town. Tin in blocks, 6*l.* 3s. per cwt.; in ingots, 6*l.* 3s. 6d.; in bars, 6*l.* 5s.; refined, in blocks, 6*l.* 6s.; plate grain, 6*l.* 9s.; fine grain, 6*l.* 19s.; fine grain, granulated, 7*l.* 3s.; and at these prices there is not a roll to be found in some of the largest warehouses. Several manufactories were partially closed last week, and a great number of men have been working on half-time since Monday last. The copper market is still unapproachable by hundreds. The nominal price is 140*l.* per ton, but orders will not be taken by the dealers at that price; and although there has not been an advance declared since my last, it is well understood that another rise is contemplated. In anticipation of this advance, it is currently reported that next week will find some of the largest works closed, and hundreds, if not thousands, of hands out of employment. In the mean time, orders from all parts of America and the continent are daily arriving, only to be shelved for want of means to execute them. The demand for the Australian market is comparatively rather limited, owing, no doubt, to the enormous consignments which have taken place. Of the iron trade so much has been already written, that little can be added to what is already known. The utmost activity prevails in every part of the mining districts; new furnaces are daily being blown in, and the order books are still reported well filled, so that it is hopeless to expect any reduction before the next preliminary meeting, if even then it may be advisable to drop a pound. In addition to the orders for the foreign markets, some of the large founderies in the neighbourhood of Bilston will soon be actively employed on Government contracts for military bedsteads, &c. The conditions are already, or in a few days will be, in the hands of the manufacturers, and the work is to be proceeded with immediately. The gun trade is unusually brisk, the demand for revolvers being far greater than the supply; and the same will apply to the general glass trade. At the works of Messrs. Chance Brothers, West Bromwich, the greatest activity prevails in the blowing of every description of glass; and no less energy is necessary at the furnaces of Messrs. Summerfield and Lloyd, to execute the orders received by that company.

Amongst the public erections of the town, there is none which now attracts more attention than the Great Central Railway Station, in New-street, which is being erected by Messrs. Branston and Guyther, and the immense iron works of which have been supplied by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., of the London works. The frontage is nearly completed, and will, it is supposed, ultimately extend from the Free Grammar-school to Temple-street, a space rendered necessary by the great traffic of the six lines which are to enter this station.

LIST OF PATENTS COMPLETED UNDER THE NEW LAW.

C. Kingsford, Buckingham-street, Adelphi—Machinery for solidifying peat, coal, and other substances of a like nature.

J. Jobson, Litchurch—Moulds for casting metals.

S. Carey, Gt. Guilford-street, Southwark—Construction of viaducts, arches, bridges, and other buildings, upon a non-expansion principle.

T. C. Banfield, Queen-square, Westminster—Process and apparatus for extracting saccharine and other juices from beet-root or other roots and plants.

E. A. Chameroy, Paris—Motive-power engines, and in the application of motive-power to the same.

R. Wright, Greenwich—Constructing vessels.

H. Webb and J. Froysell, Willenhall—Fastening knobs to door and other locks.

S. Nevill, Gateshead—Manufacture of lamp glasses and globes.

I. Baggs, Liverpool-street—Obtaining or extracting gold and silver from their ores.

G. Michiels, Holywell-street, Westminster—Purification and manufacture of gas.

G. Beadon, Creechbarrow, Taunton—Constructing and propelling ships and vessels.

G. Gwynne, Hyde-park-square, and G. F. Wilson, Belmont, Vauxhall—Treating fatty and oily matters.

E. Tarleton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Ship-building.

J. W. Watson, Old Kent-road, and W. Prosser, Adam-street, Adelphi—Manufacturing steel, and of carburising iron.

DESIGN FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

Hargrave, Harrison and Co. Wood-street, and Clement's-court, Cheapside improved parasol joint.

GREAT NUGGET VEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

We yesterday received, from Mr. D. Dunlop, the following communication in reference to the statements respecting this company, published in our last Journal:—

As you have brought the Great Nugget Vein Gold Mining Company so prominently forward in your Journal of 26th February, and the statement of your correspondent may mislead (I fear intentionally) the public, I trust you will insert the following extracts from a private letter, received from a shareholder in Sydney by his friend in this country.

"Mr. Spence has submitted a proposal, but in terms to which the directors of the Nugget Company cannot agree; they show, however a desire on his part to coalesce, and good faith in the richness of the company's claims.

"The following is now the proposition betwixt the parties:—The Colonial Gold Company to find all labour, pay all assessments, erect required machinery, and to pay to the Nugget Company out of the yield of the claims—viz., when over 3 ozs. to the ton—50 per cent. gross; and when under, a certain smaller per centage. If this be carried out, the shareholders of the Nugget Company are likely to receive very large dividends for no outlay, and they certainly will be saved all risk of capital. Mr. Spence estimates that 200 tons of quartz and alluvial soil should be raised and passed through the machinery every 24 hours."

In reference to the shares, it would be absurd to suppose that the Sydney shareholders, having paid 10s., would be considered on an equivalent with the London shareholders, with 2*l.* paid. If it should be found that no further capital is required than 10s., we consider the directors will return the 1*l.* 10s. to the London shareholders; the original proprietors claimed the right of taking 10,000 additional shares on the same terms—viz., 2*l.* to be paid-up—and this showed their good faith in the undertaking. In regard to the duration of the claims for working quartz, I beg to call your attention to the following extract from the Colonial Secretary's letter to Mr. Wait and others on the subject:—

"I am directed by the Governal-general, under the advice of the Executive Council, to inform you, that, subject to her Majesty's allowance, the local Government is disposed considerably to enlarge the terms of duration fixed by the Gold Regulations for the working of quartz claims, as long as these regulations are duly complied with; but that, in the absence of instructions from her Majesty's Government, it is not possible to give you any specific pledge."

In reference to the "N.B., that all the shares are expected to arrive in this country for sale," that can only be a gratuitous assertion to depress the share market: it was utterly impossible that it could be know in Sydney that the shares had been so favourably received here; and our orders were peremptory, that unless the shares sold at a certain premium, we were to return them to Sydney; and our good friends there are at this moment ignorant whether their shares are travelling back or not. We have as good opinion of the concern as we had the first day it was announced; and we trust shareholders will not listen to idle gossip, but, if they want information, come to us with their shares in their hands, and they shall know every thing that we can tell them. Our own communications from the company have most unaccountably not come to hand, and we consequently cannot give you any official statement.

I presume the Sydney shares would not be saleable here without the sanction of the Committee of the Stock Exchange.—D. DUNLOP: *Limehouse, March* 4.

FICTITIOUS GOLD AT THE DIGGINGS.—A letter from Melbourne contains the following remarkable caution:—"There are very serious reports confirmatory of the rumours of contemplated frauds upon the gold buyers by a pack of swindlers from home. A quantity of base metal has been shipped for these colonies, coated over with gold by the new electrotype process. This gilding is of sufficient thickness to resist the action of an acid, and the fictitious gold will thus perfectly stand the usual test. The principal field of operations is supposed to be the gold fields themselves, and therefore country buyers had better be upon their guard. The suggestion of subject-ing every sample to the action of a heavy pestle and mortar, and afterwards application of the acid, appears the best, as it is evident, that if the surface of the fictitious nugget be once broken, the usual test will become immediately effectual again. But under any circumstances, all dabblers in the precious metal had better be careful. The fictitious nuggets are said to have been manufactured in Birmingham."

MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—In our advertising columns of this day appears the prospectus of a company for mining on Lake Superior, and while great caution should be observed in any remarks upon the statements contained in such announcements, yet we may note two features which stand forth. We would allude first to the tone in which the prospectus is written, its purpose being briefly to state the material facts. Again, we cannot but express our approval of the caution observed with relation to the purchase. The directors, it appears, do not hand over any free shares to the vendor until they are in possession of a satisfactory report from Capt. Petherick, whose practical knowledge and experience at Fowey Consols, and his long residence in the immediate locality of the scene of operations, enable him to report on the mines with judgment and care, and on whom depends the acceptance or rejection of the mines, as in case of such being adverse the subscribed capital will be at once returned to the shareholders. If the report, on the other hand, be favourable, they will proceed to work the mine, but a moiety of the vendor's shares will be reserved until the results of the speculation allow dividends being made. Measures of this prudent and praiseworthy precaution might be well observed by the promoters of undertakings of a similar nature. Of the merits or demerits of this particular enterprise we know nothing, beyond the facts embodied in the prospectus. It seems clear, however, both from these statements and other corroborative information which has come under our notice, that the mines on Lake Superior have acquired an importance which five years ago was hardly dreamt of. In that romantic region Nature appears to carry on all her operations upon the most magnificent scale; while the richness of her mineral deposits would, in instances which we might cite, the case of ore, that the labour of the smelter is almost suspended—the lodes appearing rather to have been formed by an out-pouring of the pure metal from a furnace into the fissures of the earth. When these mines were first explored, it was generally thought that such has been seen not to be the case. A few years ago the shores of Lake Superior were trodden only by the roving Indian, and the waters were but specked here and there by a solitary canoe, while at this moment the southern shore has become the seat of busy and populous society, and about 100 steamers and sailing vessels traverse the lake.

ON THE INCREASED STRENGTH OF CAST-IRON, PRODUCED BY THE USE OF IMPROVED COKE.

BY W. FAIRBAIRN, ESQ., M. INST. C.E.

At the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday, a highly interesting paper on this subject was read by Mr. Fairbairn: it commenced with a communication from Mr. Crace-Calvert, on the subject of an improved system of depriving the fuel, whether used in blast furnaces or in remelting cupolas, of the deletarious substances by which the quality of the iron was deteriorated; or of the adaptation of the system to blast furnaces, when using coal for smelting iron ores.

The object was chiefly to point out, what were believed to be, the causes of the inferiority of iron in many works, apart from the varying qualities of the ores.

These were stated to be the introduction and application of the hot blast, which had enabled the ironmaster to reduce into cast and malleable iron, a very large per centage of cinders, slags, and other impurities, containing large proportions of silicate of iron, sulphur, and phosphorus, all of which tended to destroy the tenacity of the metal, and to render it either "red short" or "cold short"—and also, when sufficient attention was not devoted by those who where intrusted with the regulation and charging of the blast furnaces to the chemical composition of the ironstone, by which the relative proportions of the flux and fuel employed in its reduction should be regulated; the chemical composition of the limestone, or the coal not being sufficiently known, these materials often varying in quality as much as the ironstone itself;—and the iron smelter was enabled to tell, with certainty, the quality of iron which this furnace would produce; instances had occurred, where a siliceous ore had been used for three or four hours successively, and then at once it had been replaced by an aluminous and sometimes by a calcareous ironstone, without the change being made in the proportions of limestone, or coal, which was evidently required by the different qualities of those ores.

The following analysis exhibited the different quantities of silicium existing in cast iron:—

White crude.	Monkland.	Coltness.	Eglinton.	Dalmellington.
0·13	1·53	2·69	3·12	4·12

The injurious action which an impure fuel had upon the quality of the iron was particularly alluded to; and the necessity of removing the sulphur from the coal, or coke, when employed in the blast furnaces, before it could be imparted to the cast-iron during the process of smelting, was strongly enforced. The difference in the quality of iron smelted with coal, and by the application of a process which had been recently introduced by Mr. Crace-Calvert, of Manchester, compared with iron smelted in the ordinary way, was exhibited in the following analysis:—

PROPORTIONS OF SULPHUR.

Eglinton pig-iron.	Melted in the cupola with ordinary coke.	Melted with improved coke.
0·336	0·281	0·191

The following table showed the improved quality of iron, after the application of the chloride of sodium in the blast furnace; by which the proportion of sulphur had been diminished:—

Monkland without chloride.	Monkland with chloride.	Dalmellington without chloride.	Dalmellington with chloride.
0·390	0·150	0·956	0·218

And the increased bearing weight of 1 in. bars, cast from these irons:—

579	627	487	556
576	655	456	525
.....	.....	487	544
.....	.....	470	562
.....	.....	.....	569

These improvements were described to have been effected, at a very small cost, by the following simple process. If the blast furnace was worked entirely with coal, chloride of sodium was added with each charge, in proportion to the quality of the ore and flux employed; but a better result was produced if the coal was previously converted into coke, and an excess of the chloride was used in its preparation, in order to act on the sulphur of the coal and of the ore, should any be found therein; and a greater improvement was manifested in the quality of the iron when only coke so prepared was used in the blast furnace.

The coke, so purified, emitted no sulphurous fumes when taken out of the coke oven, nor, when extinguished with water, did it give off the unpleasant odour of sulphuretted hydrogen, nor was there any sulphurous acid gas liberated during the operation of smelting iron in the cupola, or in raising steam in the locomotive boiler, by coke so prepared; and it was stated that these decided advantages were gained, in some cases, at an additional cost of only 1d. per ton of fuel.

The chemical action of the chloride of sodium was thus described:—When coal was first subjected to heat, in a coke oven, the bisulphuret of iron, contained in the coal, was decomposed into sulphur, which latter was distilled, or burned, and also into proto-sulphuret of iron, which remained in the mass, and was acted upon by the chloride of sodium, as it was volatilised at a red heat; thus chloride of iron and proto-sulphuret of sodium where produced. Then a second chemical re-action ensued: the proto-chloride of iron was decomposed into a sub-per-chloride of iron, and the chlorine gas, thus liberated, re-acted on the sulphuret of sodium, giving rise to chloride of sodium, and to chloride of sulphur, which latter was disengaged—so that the prepared coke contained less sulphur than the ordinary coke; but admitting even that a small portion remained, it would be in the state of sulphuret of sodium, which would not yield any of its sulphur during combustion, but passed into the cinders of the blast furnace, or of the cupola, and into the ashes of the fire-box, in the locomotive. Thus preventing the injurious effect of the sulphur on the fire bars and the copper of the fire-box, and on the brass tubes of the boiler of the locomotive, and the sulphur, thus fixed, did not enter into combination with the iron, preventing crystallisation during the process of smelting, and giving greater tenacity and closeness of texture both to the cast and to the malleable iron.

The second part of the paper gave the result of a series of experiments, which had been made by Mr. Fairbairn, upon trial bars 1 inch square, cast from iron melted in the cupola, with coke prepared by the process of Mr. Crace-Calvert, and exhibited specimens of the iron so prepared, when the closeness of texture and the absence of the honey-comb appearance, prevailing in the iron cast with the ordinary coke, was clearly demonstrated. The mode of experimenting was described, and the results were given very elaborately, and it was shown that the average increase of strength was from 10 to 20 per cent.

Taking the mean of the whole experiments, the following conclusions were arrived at:—

The mean breaking weight of the bars per square inch, melted with the improved coke, was	515·5 lbs.
Ditto ditto with ordinary coke	427·0 lbs. = 88·5 lbs.

in favour of the castings produced from the improved coke, or in the ratio of 5 : 4.

The experiments on the bars smelted with the improved coke, indicated iron of a high order as to strength, and might be considered equal to the strongest cold blast iron; the metal appeared to have run exceedingly close, and exhibited a compact granulated structure, with a light grey colour.

RAILWAY EXPERIMENTS.—A few months back a commission of professionally competent men was appointed, to ascertain by practical trials on the various railroads of Germany what species of locomotive was the best. For a long time the award wavered between the engines of Crampton's lately improved build and those of Borsig's manufacture (of Berlin). At length the decision has been in favour of the latter: the vast rapidity of the former, about a mile a minute, with almost no oscillation, has been considered of less real value than some other good qualities of Borsig's engines (which, however, are not mentioned), inasmuch as this rapidity could never be applied in practice. In fact, whenever this statement of a mile in a minute is printed in any German newspaper, it is always accompanied with a ? of incredulity. Even with the less rapid engines of Borsig, it will soon be possible to travel in one day of 16 hours from Hamburgh to Trieste.

SUNDERLAND DOCK.—The long-pending litgiation between the directors of the Sunderland Dock and Messrs. Craven and Sons, the eminent contractors, by whose skill and energy this important undertaking was accomplished, has been at length brought to a close by the award of Mr. Hugh Hill, the barrister to whom the dispute was referred. Stripped of technicalities, the matter stands as follows:—The Messrs. Craven claimed a balance of about 20,000*l.* from the directors, who set up a counter-claim of 16,000*l.* against the Messrs. Craven for non-fulfilment of contract. By Mr. Hill's decision, the directors will have to pay the Messrs. Craven the sum of 18,400*l.*, and a large proportion of the costs of the litigation, which, it is supposed, will be a few thousands more. Messrs. J. J. and G. W. Wright acted as solicitors for the Dock Company, and Mr. R. Brown, of Sunderland, for the Messrs. Craven

ARRIVAL OF NEARLY A MILLION AND A HALF OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD IN THE RIVER.—In the course of Wednesday and Monday, four ships arrived in the River Thames from Australia, with the large quantity of 1,342,712*l.* of gold on board, or 354,648 ozs. This is the largest amount of the precious metal that has arrived almost at one time. The vessels were the *Boxburgh Castle*, belonging to Mr. Green, of Blackwall, with 170,000 ozs., of the value of 604,000*l.*; *Chouringee*, 63,713 ozs., 255,000*l.*; *Three Bells*, 77,803 ozs., 311,212*l.*; and *Alert*, 43,132 ozs., 172,500*l.* A strong force of the police attended the removal of the precious store from the ships in the docks to the cellars of the Bank of England. Vessels with as valuable a freight are expected daily to be reported in the Channel.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

THE JAMAICA COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, the 1st inst. HENRY M. KEMSHEAD, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in accordance with the constitution of the company, the directors had convened a general meeting, to lay before it the position and prospects of the undertaking. He much regretted that the weather should have prevented a larger number of proprietors attending, as the directors desired as much publicity as possible should be given in respect to the affairs of the company. The undertaking was now only twelve months old, but the accounts they would hear would, he had no doubt, prove very satisfactory to them, and show that the anticipations they had formed at the commencement of the undertaking were not altogether illusory. The progress had not been very great, but the directors had wished to act with due caution, being unwilling to spend unnecessarily the shareholders' money. They had waited for the agent's reports, in order to arrive at their true prospects, and were now gratified to find such reports and prospects so highly satisfactory. They were not now the only copper company in Jamaica, and he had no doubt large quantities of that ore would be found there. California and Australia afforded instances of the sudden discovery of minerals, and it was, therefore, no reason why copper should not exist in Jamaica, that it had not before been known. The original trade seemed gradually declining, and Jamaica might become a mining country. This company would lead the way—that advantage would accrue to them. Their shares were good, and the directors would not depreciate them by throwing theirs into the market. After an allusion to the Burra Burra Mining Company, and their sudden accumulation of wealth, he humourously observed that he hoped this company would rival it. He should be happy to afford every information in his power any shareholder might require.—The SECRETARY then read the following report of the committee:—

Your directors have much pleasure in meeting their co-proprietors of the Jamaica Copper Mining Company, at this, the first annual meeting, summoned in accordance with the terms of the Deed.

Impressed with the belief, from the reports they had received, that minerals of a very valuable character were to be found in considerable abundance in Jamaica, your directors, while they invited the public to co-operate with them, did not hesitate themselves to embark their own capital to a large extent in investigating the fact, and they did so not as mere speculators to take advantage of the first premium that might be quoted, but as *bonâ fide* holders, and up to this moment, although the shares have continued to command a premium in the market, they have none of them sold a single share; and it is gratifying to your directors to be able to assure the proprietors that the accounts which they continue to receive by each succeeding packet are such as to warrant them in the belief that the expectations originally held out will be realised to the fullest extent. As a confirmation of this, your directors request the attention of the shareholders to the several reports received from their mining agent, Captain Bennett, a man of such high reputation and great experience, that your directors very gladly availed themselves of his services, and sent him out to Jamaica, together with a carpenter and two Cornish miners, in the middle of last year; and your directors further beg attention to some specimens recently sent home by Capt. Bennett from Mount Vernon, which are reported by persons well conversant with mines and minerals to exhibit indications of a very valuable character; and but for the unavoidable delay in the sending out the necessary machinery, your directors believe that even by this time a very considerable quantity of this ore would now be on its way to England; as it is, but a few tons only are ready for shipping, sufficient, however, to warrant your directors in entertaining the confident hope that a very considerable quantity will have been received before the next annual meeting. And valuable as this ore is, the market price for it at Swansea at this moment being 26*l.* 10s. per ton, it is only the surface ore, and consequently much richer may be calculated upon as the work progresses.

The whole of the required machinery is now on its way out, and may be expected to be at the mines before the close of the present month, and with it your directors have sent an assistant captain, a smith, two sawyers, and four more Cornish miners, making in the whole, with those previously sent out, twelve—a staff sufficient, with the aid of the labourers in the island; your directors believe not only sufficient for the effectual working of Mount Vernon, but also Bloxburgh, the mining rights of which property your directors, from the highly favourable reports they have received in respect to it, have deemed it right for the interests of the company to secure, and upon the following terms:—viz., an advance in money of 1400*l.*, with a permanent royalty of 1-16th, the royalty, however, to accumulate until the 1400*l.* be repaid to the company; a second royalty then to commence of another 1-16th, until the same shall have realised 600*l.*, then to cease. The arrangements for Bloxburgh carries with it the mining rights of another property, called "M'Lean's," situate in the district of Job's Hill, and, from a specimen exhibited to your directors, they entertain sanguine expectations of the richness of the ores to be found on this property. Your directors have also secured the option of taking the mines called Cuba Mount and Hall's Green on the same terms as they are held by the present lessee. The transfer of the lease of the Washington Mine, for the payment of which 400 shares are reserved, has not yet been completed, the House of Assembly not having granted power for guardians to sign leases for minors, the surviving parent of the present holders having died since the first agreement was made; this power is, however, expected to be completed very shortly.

The shareholders have already received intimation that, in consideration of Capt. Bennetts' services in surveying and reporting upon the Orchard property, they would be entitled, on undertaking to pay the calls, when demanded, on the Port Royal shares, to have a rateable proportion of 1000 shares in the Port Royal Mining Company. As these shares have been sold in the market at fully 2*l.* premium, the same may be considered as a bonus to the shareholders equal to fully 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

Your directors have now to lay before the proprietors a statement of receipts and payments to the 31st December last. The total number of shares (12,000) having all been subscribed for and allotted, established the capital of the company at 12,000*l.*

On account of this was received to 31st December, 1852				£8451 0 11
The payments thereout to the same date have been as follows:—				
Purchase of the lease of Mount Vernon	£2600	0	0	
Account of machinery shipped to Jamaica	670	0	0	
Working expenses at the mines, salaries, wages, and other charges in Jamaica	1039	5	10	
Account of law charges, salaries, and expenses in London	466	7	1	
Purchase from Mr. Ripley of his royalty in the working of Mount Vernon	225	0	0	=£5000 12 11
Leaving balance at bankers' on 31st December, 1852				£3451 8 0

Since then the second instalment on the shares that had not been previously paid up in full has been paid, with the exception of 500*l.* to be remitted from Jamaica. Your directors beg to assure the proprietors of their anxious desire to observe the strictest possible economy, due regard being had to the efficient working of the mines, and further that they strictly adhere to the principal enunciated in their prospectus with respect to the discharge of the liabilities of the company, and it may be satisfactory to the shareholders to know, that in all contracts that are made a clause is inserted making the funds alone of the company responsible for the work contracted for.

Two directors go out by rotation—Mr. Kemshead and Mr. Street;—but, being eligible, they offer themselves for re-election.

In conclusion, your directors beg to assure the proprietors that the interests of the company will continue to receive their best attention, and they feel very confident that at the next annual meeting they will be enabled to place before the proprietors a very satisfactory result of the year's proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN then drew the attention of the meeting to the agent's report, from which it was gathered that they had proceeded on their arrival to get to work without any delay; they had fully explained the nature and value of the lodes, and pointed out the presence in abundance of carbonate of copper and rich yellow sulphuret. In Mount Vernon Mine the lodes in the adit level contained some splendid gossan, mixed with rich copper ore, and one was nearly 30 ft. wide—here large quantities of copper were expected. The Washington Mine presented likewise good indications, and the agents recommended a trial of its merits. At Bloxburgh Mine, situate about six or seven miles from Mount Vernon, the north lode was partially open a few feet only at the foot of a very steep mountain; it was, therefore, difficult to rightly ascertain the width of the lode, but it was evident that it was very large and valuable, containing, as it did, large quantities of carbonate of copper, black oxide, and rich yellow sulphuret; there were, likewise, several other valuable lodes here. At M'Lean's, about three miles to the north-west of Cuba Mount, a lode has been discovered, apparently a very large and promising one—altogether the mineral indications were very great, and a stream of water is at hand, sufficient to work any kind of machinery that might be required. He then proceeded to draw especial attention to Bloxburgh Mine, which was considered to be very valuable. He pointed out that the delay in the forwarding of the machinery was owing to the total loss of a vessel off Plymouth, on her way to take in the machinery; the latter, however, was now duly on its way to Jamaica, and may be expected to arrive before the end of the month.

After a cursory glance at the report of the directors, the CHAIRMAN moved its adoption.—Mr. J. S. ORROX seconded this proposition, which was unanimously carried. Messrs. Kemshead and Street, the directors who retire by rotation, were duly re-elected. The meeting then terminated, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LIGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company on Thursday, WILLIAM PRINSEPP, Esq., in the chair.

At the commencement of the proceedings the CHAIRMAN brought to the attention of the meeting the following report and balance-sheet:—

Your directors have the pleasure to report that the arrangements for amalgamating the Annotto Bay Company with this company have been completed, and will be duly returned to the Registrar's Office. There has not been one dissentient shareholder, and so few shares remain still to be registered, that your directors have nothing to report under the fifth clause of the resolution adopted in regard to unappropriated shares.

The present capital now stands thus:—

Liguanea shares registered	5,920	
" " unregistered	4,440	=10,360
Issued in exchange for Annotto Bay shares and registered	10,100	
Unregistered	400	
		20,860
Liguanea not issued	1,640	
Annotto Bay	200	
Returned to the Annotto Bay Company under the award, and now held in the name of three directors	1,300	= 3,140
Total amount of shares at 1*l.* each		24,000

Your directors report that they thus hold 3140 shares in reserve, for the benefit of the company. The exhibited balance-sheet, with the auditor's confirmation of correctness, shows that your directors had at their disposal on the 1st January, 1853, for mining operations at the different stations, the sum of 7261*l.* 17s. 4d. The total monthly outlay in Jamaica amounts to about 350*l.* Your directors now proceed to give the substance of the latest reports from the mining captains, under the head of the several stations, which the shareholders are well acquainted with.

THOMASFIELD.—Abandoned under the recommendation of Mr. Hooke, after personal examination, confirmed by the opinion of Capt. Lean, and the lease given up, to avoid a yearly liability of 6*l.*, when the mine should not be worked.

ABBEY GREEN.—Four English miners and 32 natives employed under Capt. Harpur in driving two adits, &c., to intersect the lodes. The north adit had progressed to 66 fms. 4 ft., and the south adit 62 fms. 1½ ft., and intersected a vein, and was driven on the course of the vein 16 fms. 2 ft. Captain Lean visited this locality on the 23d Nov. 1852, and stated that his opinion was unaltered in reference to the existence of ore at Abbey

Green, and that he trusted ere long such discoveries would be made as would give a satisfactory remuneration for the outlay.

FRIENDSHIP.—Notwithstanding Capt. Lean's expressions of hopefulness at this spot when he first took charge, which were—"That this mine, judging from the composition of the lode, its geological position, being connected with the Blue Mountain range, which is evidently mineralised, and approaches nearer to the Cornish killas or clay-slate than any we have seen in the island;" he now states, under date 21st December—"Having driven the adit at the above mine, as far as I considered necessary, according to my dialling, to reach the lode, allowing for a great underlay, I began to doubt the information given Mr. Hooke and myself. I, therefore, have brought in an open cutting to, and cleared up the costean pits or shafts, being several fathoms deep, in the bottom of which, we were informed, was an excellent and regular lode of copper ore, bearing some 16° north of west, and I greatly regret to state that I can neither find a particle of ore, nor a regular lode, but a mere vein of flookan and carbonate of lime." It is, therefore, expected by the next advices that Mr. Taylor has suspended all further expenditure at this place, at least until surer traces of the lode have been discovered.

RIVERHEAD seems to give promise of making up for all other disappointments. Capt. Lean's activity, and the adoption of tutwork at the adits, three in number, are particularly noticed by the resident director with the greatest approbation. He writes, on the 10th Jannary—"It would only be justice to Capt. Lean to state that I was surprised beyond measure at the vast amount of work done upon Riverhead Mine since I visited it with Mr. Hooke—his exertions are certainly most praiseworthy."

There are five Europeans and 50 natives engaged, and the drivings in five months, by contract, amount to 109½ fms. On the 24th Dec. Capt. Lean made the following most satisfactory report:—"I have intersected a promising lode in No. 3 adit; it is 4 ft. wide, containing a large portion of rich grey, with particles of yellow copper ore, red oxide, green and blue carbonate of copper, &c., with well-defined walls, underlaying 2 ft. in a fm., bearing north-west and south-east; this lode is some 10 fms. from the large gossan lode, running parallel with, and underlaying in, the same direction;" and on the 7th Jan. he states—"The lode in the deep adit, driving by natives alone, continues to bear a promising appearance; it is about 4 ft. wide, with an underlay of 2½ ft. in a fm., producing beautiful specimens of green and blue carbonate of copper, with a small portion of rich grey ore." He also states—"I have intersected two settled, regular, and continuous lodes; these, with two others, I have seen at different places for nearly a mile in length, continuing in the same direction—thus proving, both at surface and at 16 fms. below, that it is not surface appearances, beds, or deposits merely, but continuous, and I trust ere long will be rich dividend-paying lodes, and every facility possible shall be given to its speedy accomplishment."

The great probability, under this favourable report, of Capt. Lean soon coming upon the ore, has led your directors to require from Mr. Taylor a special report upon the best locality and means for adapting a crusher and washing apparatus. Should they become requisite, the existence of abundant water-power, and proximity of a good shipping port, are points very favourable to such operations.

The CHAIRMAN had little to say in respect to the position of the company, the report and statement were so fully explanatory of all necessary detail, that in the absence of accounts, now daily expected, nothing remained for him to add. It was true that reports were in circulation, which if officially endorsed, would, indeed, be highly satisfactory; however, in the absence of such proof, the accounts and reports submitted to the meeting could not be otherwise than gratifying. There were shares to a large amount still in reserve, the disposal of which it was the wish of the directors should remain in the hands of the shareholders. It was not necessary that the proceeds of such now be demanded, as the available funds of the company dispensed with such a step. He should be happy to give any information in his power to the shareholders.

Col. BLANE, after a few enquiries as to the present disposal of the funds now on hand, said he should not be doing himself and the shareholders generally justice, did he not enter into some particulars with regard to the conduct of the mining agent, Capt. Harpur. He at all times felt some diffidence in bringing forward any question that could not but result to another's disadvantage, but this occasion was really a peremptory one: the conduct of the person in question was reprehensible beyond measure. The Friendship Mine offered inexhaustible material for censure. Money had been squandered there without reason, the blame of which should fall on the proper parties. Although he thought Capt. Lean had somewhat inadvertently forgotten his duty in not examining property which had been represented to him of such material value, he would pass over such matter with but casual notice, as that gentleman had shown the manliness of tendering an unasked acknowledgment. Of this gentleman he had the highest opinion, but Captain Harpur had altogether forfeited his confidence; indeed, he thought that the serious consideration of the directors should be given relative to his immediate dismissal. To Capt. Thomas's opinion allusion was out of the question; it was altogether contemptible.

After a very long discussion, in which the Chairman, Colonel Blane, and Mr. Hooke, took part, followed by a somewhat lengthened explanation from the latter gentleman of the culpable conduct of Capt. Harpur, it was decided that the committee of management should immediately resolve some arrangement with regard to this subject, and certainly allow no opportunity for further practices of deception on the company. To this the CHAIRMAN, on the part of the committee, assented; observing, that had Mr. Hooke, on his arrival from Jamaica, intimated to him any idea of the proceedings, the details of which had now been submitted to the meeting, he should have expressed himself in far different terms.

A few enquiries then took place with regard to the balance-sheet, all of which were answered to the evident satisfaction of the meeting, when the accounts and reports were unanimously confirmed.

The meeting having been made special, and the days for the usual half-yearly meetings having been settled for the 24th February and 24th August, the assembly broke up with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CUBERT UNITED MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the Jamaica Coffee-house, on Monday, the 23th Feb., ROBERT BYRON, Esq., in the chair,

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the present and the minutes of the last meeting, the latter were duly confirmed. The accounts showed—To balance against the mine at last meeting, 1050*l.* 18s.; mine cost Dec., 303*l.* 17s. 9d.; Jan., 280*l.* 1s. 9d.; merchants' bills Dec., 312*l.* 13s. 1d.; ditto Jan., 188*l.* 1s. 2d.; Messrs. Hoppe and Boyle's expenses, 66*l.* 5s.=2181*l.* 16s. 9d.—By receipts on account of call made in December, 2549*l.* 8s.; arrears of previous calls, 51*l.*; discount on merchants' bills, 32*l.* 4s. 3d.; error arising in former accounts, sanctioned to be written off last meeting, and at this meeting, by Mr. Richard Thomas, and found, on examination, to be 19*l.* 11s. 9d.; leaving balance at the bankers, 470*l.* 7s. 3d. The statement of the general affairs of the company showed assets 973*l.* 9s. 3d., without any liability whatever. The reports of the committee of management and the agents were then read:—

Your committee, in reporting to the shareholders on the present occasion the general progress made in the affairs of the mines since their election in November last, have great satisfaction in stating that they are in all respects extremely satisfactory. A detailed report of the underground and surface operations at the mines, from Capts. F. Treweek and R. Clymo, will be read to you; they are so promising, that your committee have the pleasure of congratulating their fellow-shareholders on the present position and future prospects of the mines; and but for the extraordinary and unprecedented continuance of the late wet season, which has of necessity considerably impeded the progress of the underground operations below the 25 fathom level, your committee have reason to believe that the operations would have proved still more satisfactory. The mines being in fork to the 45 fm. level, the operations are carried on without any of the drawbacks referred to, and your committee firmly believe that the improved prospects of the mines are so encouraging as to leave no doubt in their minds that the ultimate results will prove satisfactory and profitable to every individual shareholder. A statement of the accounts, made up to the present time, showing a cash balance at the banker's of 470*l.* 7s. 3d. in favour of the adventurers, will be submitted for your approval and adoption. In connection with the financial position of the company's affairs, your committee have been unremitting in their endeavours to liquidate the liabilities incurred, and outstanding accounts unsettled, at the period of their election, amounting to 2116*l.* 5s. 10d.; they have the satisfaction of reporting that the whole of this sum has been entirely discharged, as well as the current expenses subsequently incurred in the working of the mines, to the 31st Jan. last. Your committee, in directing your attention to the arrears of calls, recommend that your opinion and decision should be taken thereon, for which purpose the present meeting will be made special, to deal with the subject as you may deem practicable. Your committee have likewise to express their approval of the conduct of the local agents generally, the more especially in taking the due precaution of securing a sufficient supply of coals, which have been so extremely difficult to obtain in some districts, that several mines have been compelled to stop the working of their engines in consequence. Your committee recommend that a call of 5s. per share be made, to provide the necessary funds for the future operations of the mines; and they cannot conclude their report without again stating that it is their unqualified opinion the time is not very remote when they hope to bring the Cubert United Mines into a profitable and dividend-paying state.

Feb. 24.—Since our last of this nature, written on the 18th Dec. last, the necessary additions to our pitwork have been completed, and the water drained to the 45 fm. level, where operations have for some time been resumed with the most encouraging prospects. The driving to the west in this level has been extended altogether from the engine-shaft about 19 fms.; the lode throughout has been more or less highly productive for lead, but we have pleasure in stating that it has never been so rich as at present; the value of the lode in the present end we estimate at 25*l.* per fathom, and there is every prospect of a continuance; the stopes also in the back of this level are equally rich, and turning out quantities of lead. This level, to the east of engine-shaft, has been extended about 14 fms.; the lode here is of a more bunchy nature, but still in good tribute ground, and the lode at present is highly promising. In the 35 fm. level west a communication has been made by rise to the 25, and thus have obtained sufficient ventilation to enable us to proceed with that driving here; for the last 15 fms. we have had a productive lode, and for the last 4 or 5 fms. very rich; the lode in the present end we estimate at 20*l.* per fm., and the lode in the stopes in the back of this level is looking exceedingly well, and producing lead in satisfactory quantities; to the east in this level the lode has not been so generally productive, although at present containing lead, and appearances are improving. In the 25 fm. level east there has been a productive lode for some time past, but it has lately been intersected by a cross-course, which has interfered with the prospects, on leaving which, however, we have reason to believe it will resume its former good appearances, as the ground and other circumstances are favourable; west in this level we have driven on the north lode several fathoms, but the general appearances not being satisfactory we have set a cross-cut south to attain the other part of the lode, and which has not as yet been effected. The 15 fm. level east has only been driven a few fathoms; the lode being entirely in gossan, no discovery of importance can be expected from this operation. By the extension of the 25 fm. level in this direction it will decidedly better tend to develope this part of the mine. In this level, to the west, we have cut the north part of the lode by a cross-cut, and which has been found productive of some good stones of lead, and in favourable ground. The general appearance and prospects of the mine were never better than at present. In the western part of the mine, especially, the prospects are uniformly good, the lode being there accompanied by a congenial killas, known throughout the county to be highly productive for lead. The prospects of the mine are decidedly improving at every successive deeper level, which leaves no doubt on our minds but that this will prove an exceedingly rich mine in depth. Most of our valuable lead ground has been let to stope on tutwork, and from the general appearance of the lode in these operations there is no doubt of our being able to get ready 40 tons of lead, or perhaps more, for sampling by the end of March or early in April, and hope the time is not remote when we shall be able to continue a regular sampling. The flat-rods have been completed to Trebellan, the engine-shaft has been repaired, the pumps lowered, and the water drained 24 fms. below the adit under this level; however, we find the shaft partially filled with rubbish, which at present prevents our making the progress in forking that we should desire. We hope, however, unless delayed for want of the necessary pitwork, to have the mine drained to bottom by the middle of April. From what we have seen of this mine we have the highest opinion of it; some fragments of the lode that have been found amongst the rubbish show every indication of its being of a strong and productive nature, and the lead of excellent quality. On this mine being re-opened we have every reason to believe, from appearances as well as from general statements, that sufficient quantities of lead will be obtained to amply and satisfactorily remunerate. —F. TREWEEK; R. CLYMO.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the statements just presented entered so fully into the position and prospects of the adventure that nothing was left him to add, further than that he should be happy to afford at any time all other information in his power.

It was moved by Mr. S. PIERCY, seconded by Mr. JAMES LINTOTT, and unanimously resolved, that the reports and statements of accounts now submitted to the meeting be received, passed, and approved; and, further, that they be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

The recommendation of the committee of a call of 5s. per share became the subject of discussion, in which various shareholders took part; the general feeling, however, seemed to be that the desire of the committee to keep the undertaking entirely free from liability ought to be entertained, more especially as such call would carry them over the next four months, and would in all probability prove the last.

It was proposed by Mr. J. D. CUMMING, seconded by Mr. THOMAS WATSON, and resolved, that a call of 5s. per share be made, payable to the credit of the committee of management, at the banking-house of Messrs. Martin and Co., Lombard-street, on or before the 15th March.

Mr. THOMAS WATSON drew attention to the absence of any rules or regulations, and thought such desirable; in conformity with the opinion of the committee, he would, therefore, move that a code of rules and regulations be formed by those gentlemen, and be submitted to a general meeting of shareholders, to be convened as early as their formation would admit, and that they be circulated amongst the adventurers seven days before such meeting.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. HENRY HOPPE, and carried unanimously.

Mr. M. D. LINDO proposed a vote of thanks to the auditors—Messrs. Mocatta and Watson, and paid a complimentary tribute to the valuable services of those gentlemen.

Mr. PIERCY seconded this, which was carried and suitably acknowledged.

Mr. MOCATTA, in proposing a vote of thanks to the committee, observed that he did not believe there was another mine in Cornwall whose accounts were kept in such admirable order, and which could boast of not having one single liability. He believed the call they had just made would really prove the last, and at the next proceedings they expected a dividend. He thought the warmest acknowledgement of the meeting were due to the committee.—Mr. J. D. CUMMING having seconded this proposition, it was unanimously carried and responded to by the CHAIRMAN.

The meeting was then rendered special, to take into consideration the arrears of calls, amounting to 153*l.* 12s.; when, after a little discussion, it was proposed by Mr. LINTOTT, seconded by Mr. THOMAS WATSON, and carried unanimously, that the shareholders in arrear be written to by the secretary, requesting payment before the 15th of March, and notifying that at that period the names of those in arrear would be handed to the solicitor of the company for process through the Stannary Court.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A general quarterly meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, on Wednesday—Sir C. S. FITZPATRICK, Bart., in the chair.

Mr. BISDEE (the secretary), read the notice from the *Mining Journal* convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last quarterly meeting, which were confirmed.

The SECRETARY then read the report of the committee:—

In their last quarterly report to the shareholders, the committee of management held out encouraging hopes; and although these have not been fulfilled to the extent then anticipated, it is yet presumed that sufficient progress has been made to assure the proprietors of ultimate success in this enterprise. The sinking of the engine-shaft to the deeper part of the lode has proceeded nearly 3 fms. from the 10 fm. level, and on the erection of the new 50-ft. wheel, which is hourly expected on the mine, will be carried down as speedily as possible to the 20 fm. level; the delays which arose from the continuance of wet weather during the previous quarter, have been partially repeated in the last, from frost and heavy snow, but now that the winter months have nearly passed, it is hoped the interests of the mine will not again suffer from such unforeseen interruptions, but that, with the support of its proprietary, they will proceed in a more successful and encouraging manner. The state of the company's machinery will be better understood from the detailed matter embodied in Captain Fezzey's report. Since the last general meeting in December, 1852, amended rules and regulations have been prepared by Mr. Collier, the eminent authority on the Cost-book System, and were submitted to, and passed at a special general meeting, held on the 18th of Feb. last. These amended rules and regulations the committee consider will materially assist them in their management, and prove of essential benefit to all the proprietors and well-wishers of the adventure. As unanimity is essentially necessary to the prosperity of the company, it is hoped that all parties whose interests are so specially concerned, will at once concur in the contemplated operations, and thus aid the committee in their exertions to carry on the undertaking in a spirited and profitable manner.

The following reports from Capt. Fezzy were also read:—

Feb. 28.—In reporting to you upon the progress made at the mine since your last general meeting, I would, in the first place, wish you to bear in mind that this season of the year, even at the best, may be considered unfavourable to surface operations, to which the company's work have been more particularly confined, but for the last three months we have had continual rain, until succeeded by a deep fall of snow and severe frost. Thus our operations have been impeded; and in order to carry on the company's operations under all the difficulties we have had to contend with, it may fairly be presumed that such work has been more expensive than it otherwise would have been. Since the last general meeting the engine-shaft has been sunk 3 ft. 7 in., being now about 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the bottom of the 10 fm. level; this is all the sinking that could have been accomplished with the pumps on the mine. A cistern-plat has been cut in the 10 fm. level, the bearers put in, as well as the cistern, so that the principal part of the work in the shaft is completed, preparatory to sending down the new lift. Since this has been done the miners have been rising in the back of the 10, to effect a communication with the driving west below adit level; this has been effected within the last day or two, and, if required for no other purpose, will much facilitate (by ventilation) the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 10 fm. level, or any other operations the company may think proper to direct at or near this level. We have also been driving west on the lode in the driving below adit; it has maintained its size and strength, being about 3 feet in width, composed of gossan, mundic, quartz, and occasional spots of grey and yellow copper ore; about 6 fms. have been driven in this level since the last general meeting. A new lobby has been made to take the water passing over the new engine-wheel, as well as the water drawn from the mine by it, averaging about 8 feet in depth, 7 feet wide on the top, and 4 feet wide at the bottom, and 47½ fms. long. The new wheel-pit has for some time been complete, and ready to take the wheel. The frame and bearings for the wheel are prepared and ready to be put in the pit, but it would not be practicable to lay them on until the axle of the wheel is on the mine, to ascertain its exact length, so that they may be accurately fixed. The ironwork for the new machinery is in a state of forwardness, as well as the carpenters' work for the surface arrangements, relative to the new machinery, but during the last fortnight or three weeks we have not been able to get home (in consequence of the snow) the long timber required for the capstan, shears, &c., but I am happy to say that there is at present an improved change in the weather, and I hope in a day or two more to be able to get the necessary timber on the mine, when our progress in this respect will be greater than it has lately been. Three of the new pumps are on the mine, together with some of the smaller castings for the capstan, bobs, &c. Owing to the late unfavourable state of the weather the carriers have not been able to cross Dartmoor with the remainder, but I have wrote to the Tavistock Iron Company to employ more force, in order to get them on the mine without unnecessary delay. I have not yet ordered the large iron (12 in. round, for the flat-rods, or the large iron required for the strapping plates for the shaft bob, in consequence of the present very high price of iron. I thought it proper to receive instructions from the committee of management as to the advisability of at once giving the order, or waiting until we are in immediate want, to see if there will be any improvement in the iron market for purchasers.

The new leat has been commenced from the first stream, about 37 yards is complete, much of which we have found difficult to cut, being in hard rock, and in the side of a hill, but I presume we have now got over the worst of it; there remains 67 yards more to be cut, which I hope we shall get over easier than that we have had to contend with. Being aware that it is a desire of the committee of management that all, or as much as possible of the company's work should be let, I have endeavoured to let this, but found I could not get it done for less than 4s. 6d. or 5s. per yard (16½ ft.). This I hope to do in the present way—viz., day-work—for less than half the money. I, therefore, presume that it would not be wise, under such circumstances, to make such an enormous sacrifice for the sake of letting work, but nothing would give me greater pleasure than to effect a saving in every possible way, so far as may be consistent with the general interest of the company. A new capstan-rope must be procured, 11 inches, about 50 fathoms in length. I think the order should be given for this at once. Messrs. Follett and Co., Topsham, near Exeter, are the best makers I know. I think, from a perusal of the statement of the last three months' cost, the company must be led to infer that their operations have been carried on with a due regard to economy; it should, however, be remembered, that the horse labour has been confined solely to drawing stone for the new wheel pit. I presume, the next three months' cost will average about 150*l.* per month.

March 1.—I have but very little indeed to say in addition to my general report, but merely to advise you of the setting on Saturday last. We drove in the level west below adit last month 5 fms. 1 ft. 8 in., 2 fms. at 30s. per fm., and 3 fms. 1 ft. 8 in. at 45s. per fathom. The lode in the course of this driving has been about 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, mundic, and at times spots of grey and yellow copper ore; the lode has maintained its size and general character, carrying beautiful clean soft killas, both on the north and south sides of it. The rise from the back of the 10 fm. level is holed to the driving west below adit; the lode in this rise has been very much disturbed by a cross-course the whole of the way from the 10 fm. level to the driving west below adit—the holing of this rise has very materially improved the air in the 10 fm. level: 2 fms. 5 ft. 4 in. has been risen this month, at 4*l.* 15s. per fm. We set on the 26th Feb. the following bargains:—To drive west, in the driving west below adit, by two men, stented 2 fms., at 2*l.* 10s. per fathom. To drive east, in the driving east below adit, by two men, stented 2 fms., at 2*l.* 10s. per fm.

The statement of accounts showed—Mine cost for Nov., 64*l.* 10s. 2d.; Dec. ditto, 104*l.* 4s. 3d.; Jan., 80*l.* 16s. 8½d.; rent of mine offices, &c., 19*l.* 2s.=444*l.* 13s. 1½d. By balance in hand December, 1852, 631*l.* 9s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 186*l.* 15s. 10½d.

The CHAIRMAN said, they had heard the reports of the committee and captain, and should not detain them by making remarks upon the working of the mine for the last three months. He would advise them to get through the routine part of the business, and then go fully into those matters upon which some difference of opinion might arise.

Capt. MOORSOM wished to know what portion of the cost was expended in working the mine, and whether they had saved any copper ore, or whether any part of the sum charged was for prospective machinery? It appeared that the shaft had only been sunk 3 ft. 6 in. since the last quarterly meeting, at a cost of 25*0l.*, and if that was the state of things it could not be satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN said, a great portion of the money had been spent in surface works, but the cost-sheets would show the manner in which it had been disbursed. There were circumstances which compelled the manager to stop the sinking, as in the event of his proceeding before the new wheel was erected he must have purchased, at a great expense, pipes to draw off the water, which would have become useless upon the erection of the new machinery. The state of the weather had very much delayed operations, but from the reports he had received he expected the new wheel would be finished in a few days.

Capt. MOORSOM felt rather ashamed of his position as consulting engineer to the company, but hoped he should have an opportunity at the present meeting of setting himself right with the shareholders, and that their affairs would be conducted with more energy the next three months.

The SECRETARY explained that all the sinking and driving was done by contract; and as they had paid 17*l.* per fathom for sinking, the other expenditure must be for the surface work.

Mr. WATHEN moved, and Mr. RUDING seconded, that the reports now read be received and adopted, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. GOOLD moved the next resolution—"That the financial statement and abstract of accounts, now on the table, be approved, and a copy thereof be transmitted to each registered shareholder."

Mr. CLARK seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said, since the last meeting the committee had exercised the power of increasing their number, to prevent the difficulty of obtaining a quorum. The gentlemen selected resided in the City, and he had no doubt they would prove a valuable addition to the board. He had, therefore, to request the meeting to confirm the appointment.

The election of the Rev. Josiah Bartlett and Charles Clark, Esqrs., was then unanimously confirmed.

It was then proposed, and carried unanimously, that the present committee be requested to retain office—viz., Sir C. S. Kirkpatrick, Bart., the Rev. Josiah Bartlett, Joseph Cary, C. Clark, Maurice Evans, J. Flexman, and Josiah Graham Lowe, Esqrs.

The CHAIRMAN said, the next important business was to what extent they should carry on the working of the mine; they were divided in opinion, and it would be for the meeting to decide whether in future they should work for gold or for copper.

Mr. GOOLD did not think the meeting was in possession of sufficient information as to the working of the mine. He certainly felt surprised that a report from Captain Moorsom had not been submitted to the meeting.

Capt. MOORSOM said he was prepared to give a full explanation to the meeting. He had been placed in an akward position, being both a shareholder and a servant of the company, though he exonerated the committee from placing him in that position, as, although they were divided in opinion, they permitted him to explain his views upon the subject. The original prospectus was put forth mainly with reference to gold. He was not sanguine as to gold, although he thought they might stumble upon some small samples that might put some few sovereigns in their pockets. The directors taking the same view in their former reports, stated the uncertainty of the produce, and resolved to bring 6 tons of ore to be placed in the hands of certain assayers. The samples were not considered satisfactory as to general results; and the committee advertised to sell by tender 800 tons of ore, but received no offers. The question then arose whether they should proceed working for gold; and samples of the ore were submitted for assay to Mr. Mitchell, Messrs. Johnson and Co., the Sheffield Company, and Messrs. Longmaid and Son; and the results of the assays were as follows:—General average of all the samples per ton, 8 dwts. 1 gr.; general average by three assays, 10 dwts. 1 gra.; average of all the samples by Mr. Michell, 11 dwts. 20 grs.

Mr. GOOLD asked if it was possible to pick the gossan.—Capt. MOORSOM thought it possible; because, whilst correct in six cases, in two instances some ore was sent which did not contain any gold; but the analysis they had got enlightened them with regard to the gossan, as the average of the three assayers would be found to be 10 dwts. per ton, whilst Mr. Mitchell's assay gave about 11 dwts.; and, as a certain way of testing Mr. Mitchell, he asked if he would support his opinion by working the smelting for a stated amount of profit out of the returns, instead of a fixed salary, which that gentleman most readily consented to do. (Hear, hear.) According to the estimate of 11 dwts. per ton, 2750 tons per annum would produce a nett profit of 2301*l.* after paying all expenses, about 2500*l.*; and if his calculations were correct, they would receive cent. per cent. upon the outlay, but if they took the lowest calculation, they would find the return must yield a handsome dividend. He had gone fully into the matter, for the sake of his own reputation as consulting engineer; and although he had set down the total expense at 2500*l.*, he estimated 700*l.* for the next quarter would be amply sufficient to put up small mills, to send through 300 or 400 tons of gossan; and then they would have the gold on their table, and judge how for they ought to proceed with the undertaking. (Cheers).

Mr. MARSHALL quite agreed with Capt. Moorsom, and sincerely thanked him for the able manner in which he had brought the subject forward. He considered the expenditure had been taken at the maximum, and the returns at the minimum. He felt satisfied the returns would be much larger than had been represented, and should propose that the estimate for the next three months should be amply sufficient to carry out Capt. Moorsom's plan, and also the working for copper. If they wished the committee to act with energy, they must be supplied with sufficient funds to prove the mine.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the shares be increased to 20,000, the 1805 additional shares to be divided 1 in 10 to the present shareholders, but if not taken up within one month, to be at the disposal of the committee.

Mr. GOOLD, in proposing the next resolution, said he had been a mining man for 10 years, and having always considered the search for copper as ridiculous, hailed with feelings of pleasure the determination of the meeting, as he felt convinced that by working energetically they would soon have good returns. He should move that the sum of 2000*l.* be the estimate for the expenses for the next three months, in the view of working for copper and also for gold, on the plan which had been submitted to the meeeting by the engineer of the company, Capt. Moorsom.—Mr. RUDING seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. LANGDALE proposed, and Mr. WATHEN seconded, the following resolution:—"That the call of 1s. per share, made at the last general meeting be, and is hereby annulled; that a call of 2s. per share, payable on or before the 5th April next, be now and is hereby made; and that those shareholders who paid the call now rescinded, do receive credit for the amount as paid on this new call," which was carried unanimously.—Resolutions were then unanimously carried for the re-appointment of Mr. Bisdee as secretary and purser for the next three months. The registration fees in future to go to the credit of the company, and the cordial thanks of the shareholders to the chairman and directors generally for the zeal with which they had watched over the interests of the company.—The proceedings, which were conducted throughout with the greatest unanimity, then terminated.

COOSHEEN COPPER MINE, CORK.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that, some months since, on a visit to Erin's isle, we visited these mines, and reported on them at some length as to their locality, produce, and high character of the ores. It is now some years since they were worked, owing to protracted dissensions between the adventurers; but the property having been acquired by the present company, arrangements have been made for working them with energy—the results of the past few months' opening in the shallow levels having yielded more than the ordinary returns, whether as quantity or produce or quality of the ores raised. It is hardly necessary to observe as to the position of the mine, which extends over a tract of about 400 acres, and is held on the agreeable terms of 1-10th dues, for a term of 31 years—being, if we mistake not, the most reasonable or equitable in the sister isle. The mouth of the level is immediately on the dressing-floors at the head of Skull Harbour, where vessels of 200 tons burthen can be loaded, so that there is no cost of land carriage—rails being laid at surface and underground. The mine is, moreover, in complete working order, and is now at work—a considerable quantity of ore of high produce having been broken, which will be at once shipped. Upwards of 6000*l.* has been expended in the erection of the necessary buildings, the construction of dam with leat for dressing purposes, warehouses, water-wheel, stamps, and railroads, so that no time need be lost in making returns, while the mine only requires to be extended in its underground operations, by driving the present levels and extending the cross-cuts, so as to take the other lodes, as well as sinking. The reports made by Capt. W. Thomas, of the Kenmare Mine, under whose management the former workings were carried on for some six or seven years, and also of Capt. H. Vivian, who has examined and reported on it within the past month, fully justify the conclusion at which we arrive, that the mine holds out promises of profitable returns at an early day, being now in active operation, which will, doubtless, be materially extended on the additional capital being raised by the formation of the present company.

CHACEWATER MINES.—We are glad to hear that the negociations so long pending between the late Earl of Falmouth and the Messrs. Taylor have at length been brought to a close, the noble viscount having let the Wheal Busy and western setts to these gentlemen, at 1-24th dues. We trust they will proceed without delay to work the adventure, and we look forward to good results from their well known efficient management.

THE PENCRAIG LEAD MINE, NEAR LLANRWST, CARNARVONSHIRE.—Operations were commenced at this mine by a few private individuals in the year 1846. A shallow adit was driven on the course of one of the most promising veins in their take, and was continued eastward for about 100 fms., the greatest depth of which is not more than 10 yards from surface; the vein in this level was about 2 feet wide, composed of sugary spar and gossan, intermixed with carbonate and sulphuret of lead; upwards of 10 tons of lead ore were raised therefrom, and the indications were such as to induce the proprietors to make a more extended trial. This was done by sinking an engine-shaft on the back of this vein, nearly opposite the outlet of the above level; and as it could not be proceeded with without pumping machinery, a 24-ft. by 3-ft. breast iron water-wheel was erected, a lift of 6-in. pumps and all the necessary appendages was procured and put to work, and the shaft was sunk 36 yards deep. At the depth of 32 yards a cross-cut was driven to the vein, which was found to be 3 ft. wide, full of spar and lead ore. Levels were driven from thence east and west for about 30 fms. on each side of the shaft, and out of this driving, and a portion of the back thereof, more than 160 tons of lead ore were raised on tribute, at prices varying from 3*l.* 15s. to 5*l.* per ton of lead ore, and 21 tons per month were raised for four months consecutively. The water rising very strong from under this level, and also a good deal of surface water finding its way into the mine by working the backs, the workings in this level and above it were discontinued, until the shaft was sunk 20 yards deeper, in order to gain another level; and at the depth of 20 yards from the floor of the above level the vein was cut in the shaft, and the water came in so fast as to prevent them sinking any deeper without pumps of a large bore, those then in use being only 6 in. diameter. When the vein was cut in the bottom of the shaft the level became quite dry, and there is every reason to think that some hundreds of tons of lead ore will be found in working this piece of ground between the 32 yard level and the bottom of the shaft, particularly so, as the best ore was in the bottom of the 32 yard level. Nothing more was done in this part of the work since the water had thus become too quick for the 6-in. pump. The proprietors then commenced sinking another shaft at a distance of about 260 yards west of the engine-shaft, and sunk it to the depth of 32 yards; from this depth a cross-cut was driven to the vein, and a level from thence westward through a good mixture of lead ore, and for the last 50 yards has produced from 5 to 6 cwts. to the fm. A parcel of lead ore raised from this part is now ready for sale, and some tons unwashed on the bank, which will make in all about 20 tons; this level is to be continued to the Day, and a set of men are put to drive to meet the present end from a valley a little to the west, and will be completed about the beginning of May, and by continuing driving from the east end of this level to the engine-shaft it will unwater the same to the 32 yard level: 100 yards of 8-in. pumps have been bought, and are now on the ground, and soon as the weather becomes more settled the sinking of the engine-shaft will be resumed. Judging from what has been done, and the present appearance of the mine, there are good reasons to think that it will pay a good profit to the adventurers for their outlay. The grant extends over about 170 acres of rich mineral ground, which is held by lease for 21 years, at 1-10th royalty, 17 years of which are unexpired. The carriage of the ore from the mine to Holywell is 10s. per ton. For the more effectual working of this mine, it is intended early this spring to form a company, with ample capital to give it the trial it deserves; and as soon as the preliminary arrangements are completed a prospectus, with the names of the committee of management, will appear.

THE LONDON AND LIVERPOOL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING AND STEAMING COMPANY.—A company is in course of formation, under the above title, for the purpose of carrying on mining operations in Australia. Public information, it is stated, is not the basis of formation, but that peculiar sources of authentic intelligence, from an informant of high scientific attainments and responsible position, afford solid grounds for the undertaking. It is likewise strengthened by the addition of the services of a gentleman highly esteemed by members of the Colonial Government, who, as superintendent, proceeds to the colony forthwith by the overland route. The directors purpose guarding against any desertion on the part of the mining staff, by making them interested to the extent of 20 per cent. in the gross produce, besides supplying them with liberal wages, &c. The undertaking is divided into 120,000 shares of 1*l.* each, 5s. of which is to be paid on allotment. The promoters are to have 6000 in shares, and 1-10th of the nett surplus profits which may accrue after payment of 10 per cent. per annum to the shareholders. The names on the prospectus include gentlemen of high standing, who appear to be very sanguine as to the results.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS.

Mr. R. Laming, of Millwall, has patented some improvements in the manufacture and burning of gas, in the treatment of residual products of such manufacture, and the distillation of coal, or similar substances, and of the coking of coal. The first improvement consists in constructing brick ovens used for the simultaneous production of gas, and heavy coke for locomotive and foundry purposes, enclosed by an exterior case of sheet-iron, whether such case encloses one oven only or more than one. The second improvement consists in employing platinum tubes, or tubes lined with that metal, for conveying steam to the interior of furnaces, to be decomposed for the production of gas for illuminating or other purposes. The third improvement consists in treating the residual product of the purification of coal gas by oxide of iron in such manner as to obtain a material suitable for being again used as a purifying agent, with the production of fumes of sulphur to be applied to manufacturing uses. The intentee subjects this product which contains sulphur, iron, calcium and vegetable or carbonaceous matter, to a low heat, so as to drive off the sulphur in the state of fumes of sulphurous acid, leaving the remaining material in a fit state for use, either with or without additional roasting. The fumes of sulphurous acid may be used to act on ammoniacal liquors, or on solutions containing ammonia, or carbonate, or hydrosulphate of that base, or on corresponding compounds of the oxides of sodium or potassium, whereby sulphite and hyposulphite of the bases operated on will be produced. The fourth improvement consists in obtaining sulphur and oxide of iron from the spent oxide of iron used in the purification of coal gas. The patentee takes this material and reduces it with water in a pugmill, he then passes the liquid holding the sulphur and oxide of iron in suspension, through sieves which intercept any solid matters, and finally separates the substances by subsidence; or the sulphur might be separated by applying super-heated steam to act on the compound containing it. The fifth improvement consists in applying oxide of iron in combination with oxygen gas for purifying coal gas, by which means the conversion of the oxide of iron into a sulphuret is prevented. The oxygen gas for this use is obtained by heating the artificial peroxide of manganese; which possesses this advantage over the natural peroxide, that after having been deprived by heat of its oxygen it will re-absorb a fresh portion from the atmosphere on being exposed to its influence in a moderately-heated state, by which means the same material may be continuously used for an indefinite length of time. The sixth improvement consists in arranging gas purifying vessels in such manner that the purifying materials shall be spread on shelves arranged one above the other in the same vessel, and the gas introduced from below; and after the material in the first compartment has been exhausted, a communication shall be opened to the second compartment, and so on throughout the series, by which means the necessity for frequently opening the doors of the purifier is obviated. The seventh improvement consists of a method of supplying air to Argand burners from above only, causing it to pass downwards between concentric tubes of glass, and to be supplied to the burner in a more or less highly heated state, according as the space for its admission below the inner concentric tube is diminished or increased, by adjusting the tubes with respect to each other. The eighth improvement consists in obtaining sulphate of ammonia from the ammoniacal liquors of gas-works by a combination of the following processes:—The ammonia is first separated in its simple form, or as carbonate of ammonia, by any known means, after which it is converted to sulphite of ammonia, by causing steam of sulphurous acid to be brought in contact with it, and the sulphite of ammonia is finally converted to sulphate, by exposing it to the combined influences of atmospheric air and water. The last improvement consists in procuring alumn and sulphate of alumina from the coke of bog-head or Cannel coal. This material is first reduced to a white ash, by burning it in heaps in the open air, but at a low temperature, so as not to cause the fusing of the alumina and silica contained in it, and is afterwards lixiviated with hot sulphuric acid until all the alumina has been removed. The coke may in some cases be crushed and submitted at once to the action of the sulphuric acid, instead of being previously reduced to a friable ash

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

In our advertising columns of the 12th Feb. we inserted an elaborate prospectus of influential company just formed, with a capital of 15,000,000*l.*, under the title of the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company, with some remarks upon its construction in a leading article, and we have now before us the "Journal of the Expedition of Inquiry" of Mr. Lionel Gisborne, C.E., the company's engineer, with his report in full, just published by Saunders and Stanford, Charing-cross. The almost entire absence of any correct knowledge of that narrow neck of land which unites the two Americas, except what has been left us by the historians of the buccaneers of the sixteenth century, the difficulties of internal exploration, the hostility of the few remaining aboriginal Indians, the attractions offered to enterprise and the introduction of capital, from its reputed mineral wealth, and the short distance for uniting the two great oceans, render every information from actual description of personal research of the most interesting kind. It appears certain that, up to the period of Mr. Gisborne entering on his expedition, only one European (Dr. Cullen) had ever crossed the Isthmus of Darien; but there appears no doubt that there exists more than a single locality in this uncivilised tract where inquiry is likely to be rewarded with success; and Humboldt himself, after devoting half a century to the study of Central America, felt thoroughly satisfied that the Isthmus of Darien is superior to any portion of the entire neck for a canal. Travelling through a tropical climate, left entirely in a state of nature, it can easily be imagined is a task beset with difficulties and dangers; and throughout Mr. Gisborne's journal it is made tolerably clear that he has not been exempt from the common lot. We are happy to find, however, he has accomplished his task, returned in safety, and in every point he corroborates the views of Dr. Cullen, as to the practicability of a ship canal without locks, as proposed by Mr. John Henderson; and that the Isthmus of Darien is the only point where it can be successfully carried out. In the commencement of the volume the author shows that all writers hitherto on the Isthmus are not to be relied on, appearing to vie with each other in a series of contradictions; their observations generally being totally inconsistent, breathing an obstinate and one-sided view, and their information being not founded on personal knowledge, but mere report. He then describes the several other projected routes, proves their total impracticability, and endeavours to prove, of which we think there is little doubt, that a ship canal may be completed, at the part of the Isthmus pointed out by Dr. Cullen, 30 ft. deep at low water, 140 ft. broad at bottom, and 160 ft. at low water surface, and cut through from sea to sea, a perfectly open channel, through which steamers may proceed at all times, and sailing vessels either go with the current, which will flow alternately each way, or be towed by steamers. With respect to a navigation with locks, of which Mr. Gisborne has given an estimate of 4,500,000*l.*, instead of 12,000,000*l.*, it is to be decidedly objected to, as, however well constructed, care can guard against accident or neglect, which may obstruct the whole transit for months. Delay and risk there must be where such enormous machinery is worked; and there cannot be a doubt but shipowners would rather pay a higher toll to pass direct from ocean to ocean, than run the risk, and incur the delay, of lock navigation. The volume throughout contains valuable information as to the climate and character of the country; and although the author occasionally indulges in a peculiar humour hardly compatible with so commercially grave a subject, it is written in a racy and amusing style; while it conveys a tolerably clear idea of the habits of the few aborigines he met with; the products and capabilities of the country; the difficulties to be met with and surmounted; and more particularly the world-wide advantages which will accrue on the completion of this grand enterprise, for the accomplishment of which the author was sent out to make the necessary surveys. The enormous benefits to the shipping interest; the increased number of distant voyages which could be made; and the facilities afforded to commerce generally by the construction of the Darien Ship Canal, will, we have no doubt, instigate the sympathies of all, and insure the most influential support; and looking back to what has already been effected by the engineers who are taking the initiative, we leave it in good hands, and have no fear of the result.

Railways in India.—It is somewhat extraordinary that while capitalist in this country, the Indian Presidencies, and the authorities in Leadenhall-street, have been discussing the benefits of the application of the railway system in that country for the past 30 years, and while many companies have been formed, lingered on for a time and then disappeared from the commercial stage, not a single mile has yet been brought into operation. This fact tells but little in our favour as a people of commercial enterprise, more particularly when contrasted with the proceedings of our brethren across the Atlantic. The attention of capitalists in the United States was not much directed to railway construction until about 1833, since which period, barely 20 years, 10,000 miles of railway communication have been perfected, and are in daily operation throughout the States. From the best statistical information obtainable on the subject, it appears also that 10,000 miles more are now in course of construction, making 20,000 miles provided for, before a single mile in all our vast Indian territories has been rendered available to the requirements of its inhabitants. In America, from Boston in the north, to Mobile on the Gulph of Mexico, a distance of 1600 miles, an entire chain of railways exist, wanting only one link of about 160 miles; while across the State of Illinois, which 50 years since was the hunting ground of the Indian, a railway of 680 miles is now in course of construction, to achieve which great work the General Congress voted a grant of 2,700,000 acres of public lands. Again, the national facilities for railway construction are far greater in India than in America, and the obstacles in an engineering view far less. In many parts of the several Presidencies they would pass over vast level plains; while the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Railway crosses the Alleghany Mountains by ten incline planes, with a gradient of 1 in 12, and the Baltimore and Ohio line is carried over the same range at an elevation of 3000 ft. The estimated capital invested in railways in the United States is not less than $ 374,000,000, equal to upwards of 70,000,000*l.* sterling. A pamphlet on this important subject has just been published by Mortimer, in the Strand, entitled *Is India to have Railways?* in which the capabilities of the country for their construction is clearly shown, with the requirements of the population, the large amount of traffic which would ensue, and the prospects which exist of equally profitable results from the investment of capital. A review is taken of the several companies which have been formed for the introduction of the railway system into India; the Madras Railway, for which the ground was first surveyed in 1836 by the officer of the Madras Engineers. It presented three routes—first, from Madras to Pallajanuggur and Arcot; second, to Bellary; and third, to Bangalore by Vellore and Vaniambady. Much objection is made to the management of this line, being in the hands of the directors of the Indian Iron Company, who are more likely to endeavour to advance their own interests than further those of the public. The Great Eastern Railway Company, promoted in this country by Mr. Chapman; the Great Western of Bengal; the East Indian Railway Company (the two latter have been incorporated); the Agra Railway, and the Great North of India Railway Company, are all described and commented on, with every information of their proceedings and progress since the formation of the companies. From these data we find that the several lines in actual course of construction, or agreed upon, are the Madras Railway, estimated by Major Pears at 3000*l.* per mile for a single line, on which a guarantee of 4½ per cent., on 500,000*l.*, for 99 years, has been granted by the Government. From Bombay to Callyan, 35 miles, on which 5 per cent., on 500,000*l.*, for 99 years, has also been guaranteed, commenced operations in 1848-9, is estimated to cost 20,000*l.* per mile; 14,000*l.* has sufficed to construct a few miles, on which a locomotive has worked, and the present capital is sufficient to finish the first section. In Bengal a line was commenced in 1848-9, from Howrah to Pandooah, 42 miles, with an extension from Pandooah to the Raneegemge Collieries, 79 miles, on which 900,000*l.* has already been expended—a sum of 250,000*l.* is required to complete them. Interest at 5 per cent. has been guaranteed for 99 years, and in October last 5 per cent., on 1,000,000*l.*, was guaranteed for the same period for an additional section towards Rajmahl.

Fish-jointed Rails.—Mr. P. Ashcroft, the superintendent of works on the Eastern Counties Railway, states in his report to the directors, that from the experience gained since the introduction of "fish-jointing" on the Eastern Counties line he is further convinced of the advantages, both in economy of maintenance and, what is of more importance, the security against accident by trains running off the rails; and he, therefore, recommends its continuance so soon as the company are enabled to purchase the necessary materials at a fair market price. He states that the bridges and stations are in an efficient state of repair, and that many of them have undergone extensive renewals and improvements during the past half-year.

THE METAL TRADE—GOVERNMENT RETURNS.

From the Board of Trade returns last issued we extract the following detailed account of the quantities of metals of home produce and manufacture exported from the United Kingdom during the month ending the 5th January in the last three years:—

Metals.		1851.	1852.	1853.
Iron, Pig	tons	4,569	7,639	9,596
Bar, bolt, and rod	,,	25,382	29,925	40,305
Wire	,,	421	412	426
Cast	,,	2,001	1,493	5,392
Wrought of all sorts	,,	8,711	6,731	9,708
Steel, unwrought	,,	726	736	1,453
Copper, in bricks and pigs	cwts.	13,900	3,953	7,740
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	,,	22,873	16,052	19,957
Wrought of other sorts	,,	1,615	827	1,104
Brass of all sorts	,,	1,736	1,577	2,906
Lead	tons	1,747	981	1,146
Tin, unwrought	cwts.	1,374	1,332	1,251
Tin-plates	value	£77,983	£62,851	£68,914

The total declared value of the exports of these various descriptions of metals during the month and 12 months, ending with the above date, is as follows:—

Years.	For the month.	For 12 months.
1853	£827,102	£9,928,405
1852	509,358	8,918,124
1851	627,351	8,767,646

These figures show an extraordinary expansion of the export trade in metals; and one of the most remarkable results consists in the fact, that in the last month the movement has been more marked than ever before known. It may be fairly assumed that the export of metals for the current year will be larger than any known in the annals of our commerce. The increase on the corresponding month of 1852 is no less than 318,744*l.*, or 62 per cent. The general increase in this branch of trade is the more worthy of notice, when it is considered that the prices of all descriptions of metals have during the last year experienced an almost unexampled rise, a circumstance which ordinarily has the effect of checking foreign demand. On a more minute analysis of the returns, we find that this check has been actually perceptible in the articles of copper, lead, and tin, but that the present tendency of these items is now in the direction of a rally. The chief increase is in the article which has also been marked by the greatest rise in price—iron. The augmentation in the shipments of this metal during the last month, more especially, is calculated to excite great attention, and fully bears out the anticipations indulged in by us on several occasions. The exports of this metal are shown below:—

	For the month.	For 12 months.
1853	£530,269	£6,155,600
1852	297,588	5,414,383
1851	305,314	4,056,308

This demand is mainly owing to the vast railway works which are now being carried on by our enterprising capitalists in so many parts of the world. In fact, a large portion of the money which we have lately subscribed to foreign and colonial railway projects never leaves the country at all, but is at once invested in railway iron. Again, a large portion of the American and other railway bonds lately taken up here have been paid for in our iron. The declared value of the shipments is of course increased by the enhanced prices now current for metals; but after making due allowance for this, we have still evidence of an unexampled foreign and colonial demand. The demand for iron ship-building and iron houses is also exercising an important influence. The present position of the market for this metal is exciting so much attention, that these returns are invested with additional interest. The exports of copper of all kinds for the month and 12 months are thus stated:—

Years.	For the month.	For 12 months.
1853	£148,609	£1,612,732
1852	90,593	1,535,931
1851	172,747	1,851,495

In the twelve months the exports of tin have been to the extent of 83,608*l.*, against 84,047*l.* in the corresponding period ending the 5th January, 1852, and 124,798*l.* in 1851. Those of tin-plates have been 1,103,317*l.*, against 1,020,236*l.* and 927,202*l.*; and those of lead 353,101*l.*, against 344,315*l.* and 387,394*l.*

Commartin Consols Silver-Lead Mining Company.—A company has just been formed for working a sett of mineral ground containing, as stated in the prospectus, five north and south lodes, situate two miles from the famous old Combmartin Silver Mine, so productive in the reigns of Edwards I. and III., Henry V., and Queen Elizabeth, and strongly recommended to the long Parliament of 1659 for working by Mr. Bushell, a celebrated mineralogist, and pupil of Sir Francis Bacon. These mines, after being closed for a considerable period, were again opened in 1813, and a large quantity of silver-lead raised, since which they have been worked, and ore raised to the amount of 55,000*l.* The Combmartin Consols comprise an extent of ground one mile in length, and three-quarters of a mile in width, held under lease for 21 years, at 1-15th dues, the lodes being large, exceedingly promising, resembling in run, underlay, strata, and character, those of the old Combmartin Mine. This property is situate partly in a valley, having a never-failing stream of water, applicable for pumping, hauling, crushing, and dressing, and separated from the Welsh coast by the Bristol Channel, at that point 20 miles in width. The mines have been thoroughly inspected, and reported on by Capts. W. Curnow, Jonathan Davey, W. Dunstan, and W. Newton, who agree in the opinion that they are in a beautiful and highly congenial mineral stratum, and that the lodes are of a highly promising character, such as should encourage the most spirited operations. No. 1 is 2 feet wide, bearing 20° west of north, with an underlay west of 2½ feet in a fathom, but not worked on by the former proprietors, although producing silver-lead ore. No. 2, the lode to which operations were confined, is 17 fathoms east of No. 1, and is 3 feet wide, with an underlay of 2 to 3 feet per fathom. The engine-shaft is here sunk 20 fms. below adit, and at this point extended operations are recommended. No. 3 is 20 fms. further east, unexplored. No. 4 is a recent discovery of a large flookan lode, in a gully or ravine, running 45° west of north, and may be easily opened on by driving a few fathoms from the ravine. No. 5 is stated to be a most promising speculation—a splendid lode, which has been traced 300 fms. A shaft has been sunk 8 fms. in most encouraging strata; and the lode contains blende, crystallised spar, prian, arsenical iron pyrites, fluean, and silver-lead ore. There are also two east and west lodes, which have been discovered in the northern part of the sett, showing a kindly gossan on the backs. It is, however, recommended, first, to make a full trial, by a waterwheel, of lodes 1, 2, and 3, and then of 4 and 5, before operating on these two recently-discovered ones. The capital, which is considered ample to develope the resources of the property, is 5000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares; the mine is to be conducted strictly on the Cost-book system; and the most promising indications exist of a successful issue on opening the mine in a scientific manner.

The Tassan Lead Mines.—A company has recently been formed, of which Mr. J. Whitton Arundell, of New Bridge-street, is secretary and purser, for the purpose of developing the lead deposits of Tassan, situate about four miles from Castleblaney, county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. The geological character of the country is generally a close-textured, fine, clay slate, belonging to the Cambrian group, of a whitish colour, and intersected by vast bands of a highly crystalline porphyritic rock, which conditions are considered congenial to metalliferous formations. Seven lodes have been discovered in the sett, the two principal ones having been traced three-quarters of a mile within the boundaries, running parallel within a few fathoms of each other, thus offering great facilities for working both by a cross-cut from the same shaft. These lodes of galena run nearly north and south, with occasional deviations and intersections by cross-courses, holding out the prospect of large deposits of ore; and it is noticed in the prospectus as a highly favourable circumstance, that the porphyritic dykes above mentioned run parallel and close to the lodes, a condition generally found productive. This is particularly the case with the large lode now being worked on, 15 feet wide, which is composed of a soft decomposed killas, prian, carbonate of lime, and a fine sparry concrete, intermixed with strings, courses, and large masses of lead ore, from which, although but 12 fms. from surface, 64 tons have been recently raised and sent to market; and from the ore in sight, it is calculated that continuous returns will be made. A number of costeaning-pits have been sunk on the several lodes, in all of which ore was found; and it is confirmatory of the riches of the district in lead deposits, that the mines of Coolartra, one mile and a half north, and Arnaclough, two miles north east, have each made large returns. The sett is held on a 21 years' lease from Lord Templeton, at 1-15th dues, and the company is divided into 10,000 shares of 1*l.* each, 2500*l.* of which to be considered the basis of the actual capital which is estimated sufficient for fully developing the mine; and as it is determined that every account shall be paid monthly, a larger capital than is considered necessary is named, to be prepared for every contingency.

The Electric Light.—We have on various occasions called attention to the improvements effected by Mr. Martin J. Roberts in various branches of electricity, that gentleman having done much in promoting its economic use. He has already succeeded in devising means for producing large supplies of the fluid at small cost, and has recently completed an ingenious arrangement, by which he considers he has quite surmounted the hitherto inherent difficulty of regulating the distance between the electrodes or carbon points of the electric lamp, always the great barrier to the general introduction of this light to public and domestic purposes. The mode adopted by Mr. Roberts for regulating what is termed the "striking distance," is so to arrange the apparatus carrying one of the electrodes, that it shall be released and allowed to fall until its point comes in contact with the other electrode, when being again held firm, one of them is drawn back until the points of the two are at the proper regulated distance from each other. This can be effected either by an electric current or by clock-work. By the arrangement for employing the electric current itself, for regulating the light, and which cannot be well described without a diagram, one electrode is placed in a vertical position in a fixed metallic socket, in connection with the negative pole of a powerful galvanic battery. The other is moveable in a sliding socket, regulated by a spring, and connected by levers and insulated metallic conductors with a soft iron galvanic magnet and the positive pole of the battery. The upper electrode usually rests on the point of the lower, but on putting the lamp in connection with the battery, the current circulates, making a bar of iron a magnet which attracts a keeper, draws down a lever, and raises the handles of a pair of clips, which seize on the apparatus holding the electrode, adjusting it to the proper distance, generally the 32d part of an inch, giving an intense light. The electrodes gradually waste away, until the distance between them is too great for the current to pass; at this instant the iron ceases to be a magnet, the keeper is released, the lever by means of a balance weight is depressed at the end in connection with the clips, they open, the upper electrode immediately falls on to the point of the lower one; the circuit is again complete, the iron becomes a magnet, the clips seize the electrode, raise it the 32d part of an inch, the light regains its brilliancy, and the operation is continually repeated without the necessity of any attention, but perfectly self-acting.

Extraordinary Length of Wire from One Piece of Metal.—A remarkable specimen of the ductility of copper was manufactured last week at Mr. Walker's mills, Fazeley-street. The metal referred to weighed about 123 lbs., which was drawn out to a length of upwards of four miles, and is to be laid down as a line of telegraph without link or weld.

A method has lately been introduced in Prussia of printing books on linen prepared for the purpose. It is the invention of an apothecary named Sänger, of Berlin, and is found very admirable in large schools for the poor. The appearance of the book is by no means injured, and the price is the same as if printed on paper.

The first vessel of the Australasian Steam-ship Company (Panama to Sydney), about to commence operations in New York, will, it is stated, be a new one just completed, called the *Golden Age*. She is of 2864 tons burthen, and has capacity for 1200 passengers (200 first cabin, 200 second, and 800 third), with 1200 tons of coal, and 500 of cargo. It is expected she will enable the passage to Australia to be completed within 35 days from New York, and 50 days from England.

THE DEVON TIN MINES, DARTMOOR, DEVON.

In 10,000 shares.

On the "Cost-book Principle," with large paid-up capital, and conducted by committees of the shareholders.

Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the Mines, No. 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, on Thursday, the 10th day of March inst., at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely. The amount on shares already paid exceeds £3000. At this meeting, new committees of finance and management will be elected, or the present confirmed. Any shareholder, not already on the committees, being desirous of being proposed, is requested to inform the secretary forthwith.

Applications for shares in the Devon Tin Mines, at par (£1 per share), may be made to the secretary, and also information obtained from him as to the mines, with copies of the reports, plans, &c. J. W. ARUNDELL, Sec. and Purser.

26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London. 63

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

At the THIRD QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of registered proprietors, held at the offices of the Company, 5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, on Wednesday, the 2d of March,

Sir C. S. FITZPATRICK, Bart., in the chair,

The notice convening the meeting having been read, with the report of the committee and balance-sheet, as also Capt. Fezzey's report on the state of the mine, it was

Moved by Mr. Wathen, seconded by Mr. Ruding, and carried unanimously:—

1. That the reports now read be received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Goold, seconded by Mr. Clark, and carried unanimously:—

2. That the financial statement and abstract of accounts now on the table be approved, and a copy thereof be transmitted to each registered shareholder.

Moved by Mr. A Langdale, seconded by Mr. Wathen, and carried unanimously:—

3. That the election of the Rev. Josiah Bartlett and Charles Clark, Esq., on the Committee of Management, be confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Ruding, and carried unanimously:—

4. That the present Committee be requested to retain office—viz., Sir C. S. Kirkpatrick, Bart., Rev. Josiah Bartlett, Joseph Cary, Esq., Charles Clark, Esq., Maurice Evans, Esq., James Flexman, Esq., and Josiah Graham Lowe, Esq.

Moved by Mr. Goold, seconded by Mr. Haines, and carried unanimously:—

5. That Mr. Bisdee be re-appointed secretary and purser for the next three months.

Moved by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Evans, and carried unanimously:—

6. That the shares be increased to 20,000, and divided at the rate of one share to every ten, as a bonus, amongst the present shareholders; and that such shares as may not be taken up within one month shall be disposed of for the benefit of the company as the committee shall see fit. 64

Moved by Mr. Goold, seconded by Mr. Ruding, and carried unanimously:—

7. That the sum of £2000 be, and is hereby received, as the estimate for the expenses of the next three months, in the view of working energetically for copper, and also for gold, on a plan which has now been submitted to the meeting by the engineer of the company, Capt. Moorsom.

Moved by Mr. A. Langdale, seconded by Mr. Wathen, and carried unanimously:—

8. That the call of 1s. per share, made at the last general meeting, be and is hereby annulled; that a call of 2s. per share on the increased capital of 20,000 shares, payable on or before the 5th of April next, be now and is hereby made; and that those shareholders who paid the call now rescinded, do receive credit for the amount so paid on this new call.

Moved by Mr. Goold, seconded by Mr. Ruding, and carried unanimously:—

9. That the cordial thanks of the shareholders be presented to Sir Charles S. Fitzpatrick especially, for the able manner in which he has presided over the business of this meeting, and to the directors generally, for the zeal with which they have, without any fee, watched over the interests of the company.

R. J. BISDEE, Secretary and Purser.

5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, March 2, 1853.

CUBERT UNITED MINING COMPANY.—At a GENERAL

MEETING of the shareholders, pursuant to notice from the secretary, held at the Jamaica Coffee House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, on Monday, 28th Feb., 1853,

Mr. ROBERT BYRON in the chair,

The notice convening the meeting, and minutes of last general and special general meetings having been read and approved, a list of shareholders was presented, showing 125 proprietors in the mines.

The financial statement (certified by the auditors), showing a balance in favour of the mines of £470 7s. 3d., and of assets £503 12s., making a total of £973 19s. 3d., with the reports from the committee and agents of the mines, having been read by the secretary, and explained by the chairman, 66

It was resolved unanimously:—

That the reports and statement of accounts now read be received, passed, and approved, and entered in the Cost-book of the company, and that the same be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

That a call be now made of five shillings (5s.) per 9000th share, payable on or before the 15th of March next, to the credit of the Committee of Management, with Messrs. Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street, London.

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a code of rules and regulations should be framed for the future management of the mines, and that the committee be requested to prepare such rules and regulations as they may deem practicable; and to submit the same for the consideration and approval of a special general meeting of the shareholders, to be called at the earliest period for such purpose.

That a vote of thanks be passed to the committee of management for their zeal and attention to the interests of the company.

That a vote of thanks be passed to Messrs. Daniel Mocatta and Thomas Watson, for their valuable services rendered as auditors to the company.

The meeting was then made special, in accordance with the notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the forfeiture of all shares which may be in arrear of calls.

Mr. ROBERT BYRON in the chair.

And resolved unanimously,—

That all those shareholders who are in arrear of calls be written to by the secretary, who shall acquaint them that, unless their respective calls be paid on or before the 15th March next, their names, with the amount of call owing by each, will be handed to the solicitors of the company, with instructions to take the usual steps to obtain payment through the Stannaries Court.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.

J. B. TRUSCOTT, Secretary.

Offices, 1, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

COOSHEEN COPPER MINE, COUNTY OF CORK, IRELAND.

PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.

In 20,000 shares of £1 each.—No further liability.

DIRECTORS.

R. J. R. CAMPBELL, Esq., 86, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.
G. T. BRAINE, Esq., 8, Hyde-park-terrace.
R. P. PRICHARD, Esq., 20, Albert-terrace, Regent's-park.
F. M. WALSH, Esq., Grafton-street.
W. H. L. FRITH, Esq., 65, Warwick-square. 66

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Oliverson, Lavie, and Peachey.

AUDITOR—J. C. Clarke, Esq.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—J. R. Gwatkin, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Prescott and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. R. and J. Sutton, 22, Royal Exchange.

OFFICES,—62, MOORGATE STREET, CITY.

The Coosheen Mine is situated on the south-west coast of the county of Cork, extending over about 400 acres, and is held under lease from the freeholder, for the term of 31 years, from January, 1853, at the moderate dues or royalty of 1-18th, and has been secured on terms which the directors consider very advantageous.

The site of the mine is highly favourable, being at the head of Skull Harbour; a quay has been constructed, adjoining the dressing floors, where vessels of 200 tons burthen can be loaded, so that the ores may be put on board free of all cost of carriage.

Upwards of £6000 have been expended in the erection of buildings, agent's house, assay office, smiths and carpenters' shops, count-house, powder magazine, dressing-floors, warehouses, wharfs, water-wheel, stamps, and railroads at surface and underground. The mine is thus in complete working order, and now in active operation, returning ores, specimens of which are at the office of the company, some of them taken within the last few days.

This mine has been inspected at different periods, by mining agents from Cornwall and Devon, and reported on most favourably, and the more recent reports subjoined fully bear out the opinion of its great value. It is effectually drained by the existing deep adit—steam-power is not, therefore, required.

Application for shares and prospectuses to be made to Messrs. R. and J. Sutton, 22, Royal Exchange; and at the offices of the company, on or before Saturday, 5th March.

REPORTS.

Coosheen, Oct. 4, 1852.—The Coosheen Mine is situate on the eastern side of Skull Harbour, in the county of Cork, and the ground rises gradually from the sea to a height of about 25 fathoms. The strata consist of clay-slate, with large elvan ranges, quartz rocks, &c. The ore is exceedingly rich, being of silver grey, horseflesh copper ore, and malachite. Parcels have been sold at Swansea, at from £30 to £40 per ton. Four parallel lodes have been partially explored, which produced about £20,000 worth of copper ore. A deep adit level has been driven from a little above high-water mark east, on the course of the lode, some 300 fathoms, and then continued north and south, to intersect parallel lodes, nearly 200 fathoms. There is a railway the entire length of the deep adit level, as well as at surface. The lodes are known and distinguished as the old lode, Thomas's lode, Maitland's lode, and Carmichael's lode; and as the mines in this locality, when once drained of the surface water, continue free, it would be an easy matter to prove either or all the lodes to a depth of 35 or 40 fms. below the adit level, without any other machinery than simple lifts of hand-pumps; and labour being very cheap, this mine could be worked at a comparatively small outlay. It is my opinion, that with a judicious system of management it would soon become a paying mine. A new lode has been discovered (quite in whole ground), about 6 fms. south of Thomas's lode, in the deep adit level, and from which several waggon loads of ore of rich description have been broken. Another lode has also been discovered in the north part of the sett, but never opened. WILLIAM THOMAS.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM THOMAS'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

London, Feb. 23, 1853.—Dear Sir: Since my last report considerable progress has been made at the mines, and several tons of rich ore raised, fully confirming my expectations, and a decided improvement is manifest in the lodes as they are further developed in new ground.—To J. R. Gwatkin, Esq. WILLIAM THOMAS.

CAPTAIN VIVIAN'S SPECIAL REPORT.

London Feb. 8, 1853.—Dear Sir: At your request I inspected Coosheen Mine, and found in it four lodes, which are laid open at the adit level, at a depth of 25 fathoms from surface. All the lodes are of a very promising character, and will, I have no doubt, when driven and sunk on, be found to produce very rich deposits of copper ore; two of the lodes—viz, Maitland's and the new lode—were being worked when I visited the mine on the 19th January, and were working at a profit. This mine presents a very good opening for investment, with an immediate prospect of remuneration. All the necessary surface houses being already erected and in very good repair—a tramroad laid from the extreme end of the mine to the dressing floors, at which vessels of 200 tons burden can be loaded.—To J. R. Gwatkin, Esq. HENRY VIVIAN.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of the Coosheen Copper Mining Company, 62, Moorgate-street, City.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot me shares in the above company, and I hereby agree to take the same or any less number which you may allot me, and to sign the deed when required.

Name .....
Address .....
Reference .....
Occupation .....
Dated this day of 1853.

BRUCUTU GOLD MINING COMPANY.
EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

Provisionally registered under 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110.

Capital £50,000, with power to increase to £75,000, in shares of £1 each,

Of which a call of 2s. 6d. per share will be made on complete registration, and no deposit required on allotment.

The liability of the shareholders will be restricted to the amount of their shares.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

GEORGE VINCENT DUVAL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association.
JOHN GARDINER, Esq., Director of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company.
ROWLAND G. ALSTON, Esq., Director of the Phœnix Life Assurance Company.
Rev. J. BARTLETT, Chairman of the Athenæum Life Assurance Company.
JOSEPH TULLY, Esq., of Rio de Janeiro, and Conduit-st. West, Westbourne-terr.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co, Lombard-street.
AUDITORS—William Goodchap, Esq., actuary and accountant;
George Thomas, Esq., Winchester House.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Tucker and Sons, Sun Chambers, 61, Threadneedle-street.
STOCKBROKERS—Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, 2, Exchange-buildings.
MINING AGENT IN BRAZIL—Capt. Wm. Verran, late chief mining captain at the S. Joao del Rey's Mine at Morro Velho.
AGENTS IN RIO DE JANEIRO—Messrs. Joseph Tully and Co.
SECRETARY—John Gatliff, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—No. 58, OLD BROAD STREET. 64

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the mining property of Brucutu, in the province of Minas Geraes, in the Empire of Brazil.

The freehold estate of Brucutu formed part of the real property of the late Marquis de Barbacena.

It is situated in the centre of a populous district, near the thriving towns of St. Barbara, St. Joao do Morro Grande, St. Gonzalo, and Cocaes, is about seven miles in length and three in breadth, and combines all the capabilities and appurtenances of a mining and agricultural estate. Abundance of timber, adapted for all necessary purposes, a plentiful supply of water, land for growing provisions of all kinds, including plantations of coffee and tea, rich and extensive pasturages, and appropriate buildings of every description, capable of affording ample accommodation for an adequate force of native and European labourers.

The appearances throughout the whole property are indicative of mineral wealth, but the precious metal has been chiefly found embedded in the same kind of jacotinga formation from which the celebrated adjoining mine of Gongo Soco has yielded such immense returns. From the surveys made of Brucutu by acknowledged experienced authorities in Brazilian gold mining, it appears that the bed of jacotinga is about 5500 fms. in extent, with a southerly dip, and that four or six gold-bearing shoots, running east and west, have been traced in it.

The works carried on by the late Marquis de Barbacena, which, for their short duration and small extent, gave very fair returns, were stopped by the demise of the head of the family, and the position of the mining ground, with reference to the water, has saved the estate from the usual streamings which were the primitive operations of the native miners in Minas Geraes. The field may thus be considered to be, as it were, new and untried.

The ground presents every facility for mining operations. Deep adits can with little cost and delay be brought from the side of the hill, and made to cross-cut and lay open the parallel shoots of gold 75 fathoms from the surface, draining all the old workings, besides creating immense backs, and leading, perhaps, to further new and unexpected discoveries. A 10-head stamping mill exists on the property, which will give immediate returns towards the payment of the expense at the outset of the operations, whilst further stamping power, to keep pace with the development of operations, is being prepared: quick returns may, therefore, be fairly looked for.

The price stipulated for the property is £20,000, to be paid in shares; eight months are allowed to the committee of management to take possession of the estate and complete the purchase, power being reserved to them to rescind the contract if, upon the report of a trial, to be made by competent mining engineers, it should be determined not to proceed with the adventure, in which case no further sum than 2s. 6d. per share will be deducted, to cover all expenses of every kind incurred, including a reasonable allowance to the proprietor of Brucutu, to be agreed upon, for the temporary occupation of his estate by the company, if it is not purchased. The difference of 17s. 6d. per share will be returned to the shareholders.

The gold extracted in any preliminary researches is to belong to the company.

Application for shares and prospectuses to be made to the brokers, and at the temporary offices of the company, where may be seen a large map of the estate, the reports, and specimens of the ore.

The following alterations, consequent on the advices of the last Brazil Mail, and the recent resolution come to by the Committee of the Stock Exchange (requiring all companies to be registered), have been added to the foregoing prospectus:—

The vendors of the property have consented to receive no remuneration for the trial of the mine, beyond a small proportion of the gold actually extracted during that trial, and have allowed the committee of management 12 months instead of eight, to decide upon completing the purchase.

The committee of management have determined to reduce the capital to £50,000, with power, however, to increase to £75,000, and to require no deposit in the first instance, and to call only 2s. 6d. per share upon complete registration of the company (of which due notice will be given), upon payment of which a scrip certificate will be delivered in exchange to the holder of the bankers' receipt.

In the event of the contract for the purchase of the mine being carried into effect, the holders of the scrip certificates only will be entitled to pay the remaining 17s. 6d. per share, as the committee may require, and in default of which, after the publication of a notice in the *Times* newspaper, and *Gazette*, calling on the proprietors so to do, the original allottees, unless they execute the company's Deed of Settlement, cannot be called upon to pay, but the shares, with the call paid thereon, will become forfeited to the company.—Feb. 25, 1853.

BRUCUTU GOLD MINING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the alterations which it has been deemed expedient to make in the prospectus of this Company, ALL APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES may be WITHDRAWN before the 10th day of March inst., immediately after which day the letters of allotment, with the amended prospectus, will be issued. 69

March 1, 1853. By order, J. GATLIFF, Sec.

THE LONDON AND LIVERPOOL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING AND STREAMING COMPANY.

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.)

To be Incorporated under 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110.

Capital £120,000, in 120,000 shares, of £1 each: 5s. per share to be paid on allotment.

No further call will be made without the concurrence of a general meeting of shareholders, to be held after accounts shall have been received from the superintendent in Australia.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM CLOSE CURRIE, Esq. (Messrs. Currie, Dale, and Co.), 2, Moorgate-street.
CHARLES HENRY GRAY, Esq. (Messrs. Gray and Co.), 71, Cornhill.
SIR CHARLES FIGOTT, Bart., 10, York-street, St. James's.
JOSEPH TURNLEY, Esq., Bedford-place, Russell-square.
WILLIAM JONES VALENTINE, Esq., 22, Austinfriars.
(With power to add to their number.) 69

BANKERS.—London: Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Barnard.
Liverpool: The Borough Bank of Liverpool.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Baker, Rack, and Jennings, 34, Lime-street.
BROKERS.—Edward Cazenove, Esq., 29, Lothbury, London; Messrs. John Haselden and Son, Castle-street, Liverpool.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co., Coleman-street,
SECRETARY (pro tem).—Mr. S. W. Moens.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—117, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

The object of this company is to carry on mining operations in Australia, upon the equitable principle of admitting the miners to a participation of the gross produce.

The indefinite extent of unexplored gold-fields, and the inexhaustible abundance of gold, is now beyond doubt; and, consequently, the subject is daily becoming of increased interest.

Although mining undertakings often prove hazardous and unsuccessful, sufficient reason for this may be found in the large amount of capital frequently required for the purchase of the mines, and paid without sufficient investigation, the enormous expense of deep underground operations, and the heavy liabilities entailed.

None of these objections exist in the Australian districts. The licensing system has been adopted simply for the purpose of reserving the rights of the Crown; and it is the avowed policy of the Colonial Government to encourage sound public undertakings, by granting leases of mining ground, reserving a small royalty, a policy which must ere long entirely supersede individual, and consequently inefficient, enterprise. And when it is remembered how largely profitable even individual labour has proved in the Australian gold fields, it is plain that a staff of skilled miners, working under scientific direction and proper organization, would ensure largely remunerative returns, even if they selected their field of operations merely from the ordinary sources of public information.

But it is not upon information accessible to the public that this company has been established. Peculiar sources of authentic intelligence, of an official character, have been opened to the promoters, and the directors are fully convinced that the high scientific attainments, and responsible position of the informant, afford ground for undoubted reliance on his statements. To secure the immediate grant of leases of auriferous grounds, a gentleman holding an official appointment has been dispatched to the colony; and the influential recommendations which he carries, and his own connection with high authorities there, give reasonable ground to presume his success. Information has just been received of his arrival in the colony.

Still further to improve the advantages opened to the company, and to ensure a faithful management of their affairs in the colony, a gentleman of high station and character has accepted the office of superintendent, and will proceed forthwith by the overland route; and the services of parties practically acquainted with the mode of working at the diggings, and who have themselves acquired large property there, have been engaged. The superintendent himself is in a position to command the most influential support in Australia, being well known and highly esteemed by members of the Colonial Government.

With reference to the mining staff, the ordinary contracts will, of course, be taken, securing the services of the parties to the company; but the directors mainly rely upon the more effectual tie of a common interest; and in order to secure this, they propose to divide 20 per cent. of the gross produce among the operatives, at the same time giving reasonable wages, and allowing them supplies of provisions from the company's stores at cost price. The advantages which would thus accrue to them would be greater than any which would result from individual labour; and thus their adherence to the company, and their best exertions, will be effectually secured. It has been ascertained that properly qualified operatives are willing to give their services upon these terms.

The most moderate calculations result in profits so large, that the directors prefer leaving the public to form their own judgment on the probable success of the undertaking.

In consideration of the labour and expense incurred by the promotors in securing these advantages to the company, they accept £6000, which they are willing to take in shares, and one-tenth of the nett surplus profits which shall accrue after payment of 10 per cent. per annum to the shareholders.

The directors confidently believe that the arrangements they have made will ensure an early return to the shareholders.

Applications for prospectuses or shares to be made to the brokers of the company at London and Liverpool; or to the directors, at the offices of the company, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the London and Liverpool Australian Gold Mining & Streaming Co.

Gentlemen,—I hereby request you to allot me shares in the above company, which, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I hereby agree to take, and to pay the deposit of 5s. per share, and all further calls thereon at the times required, and to execute the Deed of Settlement.

Dated 185 .

Signature (name in full) .....
Profession or business (if any) .....
Residence or place of business .....

Reference .....

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

—TO BUILDERS, EXCAVATORS, and OTHERS.—TO BE LET, BY TENDER, at the CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINES, at the foot of Snowden, near Pen Pass and Llanberris, an EMBANKMENT ACROSS the LLANDEN LAKE, a distance of about 100 yards; also the BUILDING of COTTAGES, to contain 300 miners, and a FLAT-BOTTOMED BOAT, to carry 12 tons.—Sections of the embankment, and plans of the cottages, can be seen by applying either to Mr. Palmer, the purser, Glym Puddin, Llanberris; to Capt. Colliver, at the mine; or at the Company's offices, 9, Skinner's-place, Size-lane, London, on or before Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1853, on which day, at Twelve o'clock, the tenders will be opened at the Victoria Hotel, Llanberris.—Cwmdyle Mines, Feb. 25, 1853. 70

MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINES, COUNTY OF CORK, IRELAND.

—The Directors will receive TENDERS for supplying a 36-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE; also MACHINERY for CRUSHING and DRESSING purposes.—Specifications and other particulars can be had on application to the secretary, at the Company's offices. Tenders to be sent in on or before the 17th March. The Committee do not bind themselves to the lowest tender.

JAMES CHAS. CHATTERTON, Chairman.

63, Cornhill, Feb. 24, 1853. W. S. LONG, Secretary. 71

THE LEE MOOR PORCELAIN CLAY COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's offices, at Plympton, St. Mary, Devon, on Monday, the 14th day of March inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the directors' report and the accounts of the company, and to elect two directors in the room of the Right Hon. the Earl of Morley and Sir William Snow Harris, Knt., who retire by rotation, under the Company's Deed of Settlement, but are re-eligible. Also, to elect an auditor in the room of Mr. John Radford, who retires, and is likewise re-eligible; and on other business. THOMAS LADBURY, Secretary. 72

THE NEW GRANADA COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD on Friday, the 11th day of March inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of considering the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and auditors for the period ending the 28th of February last, for the election of two directors in the room of Rowand Ronald, Esq., and George Knight Huxley, Esq., two of the present directors who will retire by rotation, and who will offer themselves for re-election at the same meeting; for the election of auditors, and for the transaction of such other business as appointed by the Deed of Settlement to be transacted at ordinary meetings of the said Company. —Dated this 1st day of March, 1853. By order of the Board, 73

GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Sec.

LIGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

—At the ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held at 62, Moorgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 3d inst.

WILLIAM PRINSEP, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, it was 74

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Hooke:—

That the directors' report, together with the balance-sheet and accounts, and auditors' report, be received and adopted.—Carried unanimously.

The above meeting was then made special, for the purpose of agreeing to and confirming the resolution passed at the special meeting, held on the 20th Jan., 1853.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Richmond:—

That the days of holding the ordinary general meetings of this company, as named in Clause 7 of the Deed of Settlement be, and the same are hereby, altered to the 24th day of February, and the 24th day of August in each year, or within one week of such respective days.—Carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman for his courtesy in conducting the business of the meeting. H. FARRANT, Sec.

Dated, No. 1, King's Arm's-yard, Coleman-street, March 4, 1853.

NEW EAST CROWNDALE MINING COMPANY.

—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING held this day, convened by a requisition to the secretary, dated February 10th, signed by adventurers holding upwards of 1000 shares, to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the number of shares,

THOMAS FULLER, Esq., in the chair, 75

It was unanimously resolved:—

That in consideration of the wish of a large majority of adventurers, and in consequence of the growing importance and value of this mining property, the shares therein be now increased from 2048 to 4096.

Much satisfaction was expressed as to the state and prospects of the mine. Important results to Capt. James Carpenter's perseverance may be very shortly expected.

58, Lombard-street, March 3, 1853. R. W. DARE, Secretary.

WOOD MINE.

—At an ADJOURNED BI-MONTHLY MEETING, held at Gregory's Hotel, 29, Cheapside, on Monday, 1st of March,

J. G. LYNCH, Esq., in the chair,

Present: Messrs. Lane, Spurr, Prichard, Gray, Henderson, Dare, Vivian, Hatch, and Gregory,

The vouchers of payments referred to at last meeting having been produced and examined— 76

It was proposed by Mr. Lane; seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That the accounts presented at the last meeting be now passed and confirmed.

It was proposed by Mr. Spurr; seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That the number of shares in this mine be now increased from 2048 to 4096, and that the 2048 new shares thus created be appropriated, *pro rata*, amongst the present adventurers.

The number of shares represented at this meeting, including proxies, being counted, were found to be 1460, being a majority of the mine.

The secretary was directed to open a banking account, and to instruct Captain Carpenter to proceed at once with operations at the White Rock shaft.

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE—REGISTRATION OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED PROPRIETORS, held at the office of the company, No. 5, Bargeyard Chambers, Bucklersbury, in the City of London, on Friday, the 18th day of February, 1853, the following, among other amended rules and regulations, was proposed, and unanimously adopted:—

Rule No. 3.—That any person holding any certificate or certificates of shares in the company, in respect of which such person is not now registered, shall be entitled to require the purser to register him or her as the holder of such shares at or before the expiration of one month, or some specified time, from a copy of these regulations being sent to him or her by the purser, if he or she be an original allottee of such shares, or if not an original allottee, at or before the expiration of one month from an advertisement containing the substance of this resolution, being inserted in the *Times* and the *Mining Journal*; and upon such requisition being made, and such certificate or certificates being given up to the purser, the purser shall register such person accordingly; and in the event of his or her neglect to require to be so registered (unless such neglect be caused by illness, accident, or unavoidable delay), such person shall be deemed to have relinquished any claim he or she may have had to be so registered, and the share or shares in respect of which he or she had such claim may be re-allotted at a general or special general meeting of the company, on such terms and conditions as may be deemed expedient.

All persons holding any unregistered certificate or certificates in this company are, therefore, hereby required to register the same pursuant to the terms of the above rule.

March 3, 1853. By order of the committee, R. J. BISDEE, Sec. and Purser.

Offices, 5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London. 77

THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.

—At a MEETING of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT of the North British Australasian Loan and Investment Company, held at Aberdeen, on the 26th day of February, 1853—Present: Newell Burnett, Esq., advocate; John Blaikie, Esq., Craigiebuckler; Basil Fisher, Esq.; Alexander Jopp, Esq., advocate; Robert Shand, Esq., advocate; the minutes of two previous meetings of the committee having been read, a vote of thanks was tendered on behalf of the shareholders, to the seven members of the committee who had retired from the management, for their efficient services, rendered to the company during a long period. 78

The meeting then being the five remaining members of the committee of management, in respect that seven members of the committee had resigned their offices, as members of such committee, and that their resignation had been accepted, and that seven gentlemen, all of London, had previously intimated their willingness to accept the office of members of such committee, did, in virtue of the power contained in the 8th clause of the contract of copartnery, appoint the following seven gentlemen to be members of the committee of management of the company, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of the seven retiring members of the committee, until the next general annual meeting of the company:—

JOHN ADDIS, Esq., Freeman's Wharf.
GEORGE BOWNESS CARR, Esq., Director of the Chartered Bank of India, [Australia. China, and Australia.
WILLIAM FANE DE SALIS, Esq., Director of the London Chartered Bank of
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq., Austinfriars.
WILLIAM LOFTUS LOWNDES, Esq., Director of the Colonial Gold Company.
Major OLIPHANT, Director of the Honourable East India Company. And
PATRICK DOUGLAS HADOW, Esq., Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Transfers of shares in the company, where both or all the parties execute the deed in England or out of Scotland, may be in the usual English form, and attested in the usual English manner. D. ERSKINE FORBES, Solicitor to the Company.

8, Warnford-court, London, March 3, 1853.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.

—The Provisional Directors beg to inform the public, that their WORKS, both in LONDON and in DEVONSHIRE, are NOW COMPLETE, and in FULL OPERATION. They are, therefore, prepared to crush, smelt, and refine, on commission, any ores containing gold, silver, or lead, or to purchase such ores. The London works are particularly adapted for crushing ores, the charge for which is regulated by the degree of fineness to which it is reduced. Here likewise are smelted and refined coarse metal containing gold or silver, gold or silver sweep, old lead or lead ashes, and other metallic refuse.—Samples to be sent, or communication made, to the resident managers, at Millwall Suffrance Wharf, Poplar; or at the Tamar Smelting Works, Beeralston, near Tavistock, Devon; or to the secretary of the company, at No. 8, Old Jewry, London.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that the SCRIP of the above Company will be READY to be DELIVERED in EXCHANGE for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS on TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, and on each succeeding day until Saturday, the 12th instant, inclusive, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock, at the offices of the Company, No. 8, Old Jewry, where the subscription contract will lie for signature. By order of the Board, T. M. WALFORD, Sec, pro. tem. 79

8, Old Jewry, March 2, 1853.

NO MORE QUILL PENS.—WILLIAM FIFE'S REGISTERED

CURVED-POINT GOLD and STEEL PENS are the best ever invented, and, in fact, are the only perfect instruments for writing. These pens are of a peculiar construction, and entirely different to any that as yet have been brought before the public. Sold by all stationers, and wholesale by the proprietor, J. Kelly, 83, Cornhill, London. A sample box of these celebrated pens sent post-free, by J. Kelly, on receipt of 13 postage stamps. Gold curved-point pens, 5s each. 81

WOODSIDE COLLIERY COMPANY, FOREST OF DEAN.

TO BE WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Capital £20,000, in 10,000 shares, of £2 per share, to be paid on allotment.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

EDWARD BROOKS, Esq., 23, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood.
JONAS BROWN, Esq., 123, Fenchurch-street.
CHARLES KINGSFORD, Esq., Lewisham.
WILLIAM H. KINGSFORD, Esq., 9, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. 82
BROOKE MURIEL, Esq., Wellington-street, London-bridge.
JOHN BELL MUSCHAMP, Esq., Claremont House, Kensington.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bolding and Pope, 55, Fenchurch-street.
BROKERS—Messrs. Bladon and Cavell, 25, Change-alley, and Stock Exchange.
BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank.

The coal-field proposed to be worked by this Company is held by them under an agreement for a lease for a term of 1000 years, the same being held by the lessors under a grant from the Crown, and comprises an area of about 275 acres, and contains a vein or bed of coal averaging from 4½ to 6 ft., and in some places it has proved as much as 10 ft. in thickness. Two pits have already been sunk, and headings driven out in the coal, The nature and value of the coal have, therefore, been proved; and it is most important and satisfactory to state, that some of the finest coal ever procured in the Forest was obtained from these works. Considerable quantities were supplied at the pit's mouth to the country trade for household and other purposes, maltsters, and the gas-works at Ross.

The want of railway communication has hitherto kept the productions of this coal-field entirely out of the London and provincial markets; this difficulty is now obviated by means of a branch of the Great Western Line of Railway, already considerably advanced, and under contract to be completed within the year, and which will be brought close up to the pit's mouth. A direct communication with the London markets will thus be established, as well as with about 100 market and 6 seaport towns.

When the railway is opened, there will be complete facility for the transmission of the coals by water from Gloucester, where vessels now take in ballast in order to proceed to Newport or Cardiff for coal—a practice which will certainly be abandoned when these pits can supply coal at a price but little exceeding the present cost of ballast.

Arrangements are in progress for re-opening the works on such a scale that 500 tons of coal per day may be raised. The cost per ton for getting, loading, and delivering at Gloucester will not exceed (by contract) 4s. per ton; and at London 9s. per ton. It is, therefore, clear that, after making ample allowance for current expenses and all outgoings, a dividend of at least 25 per cent. may be confidently relied upon.

The liability of the shareholders will be limited to the amount of their shares, under the rules which will be prepared in conformity with the Cost-book System.

Prospectuses and plans of the property, with reports from the managers of adjoining collieries, and forms of application for shares, may be had of the brokers or solicitors to the company.

THE GRENVILLE DELABOLE SLATE QUARRY COMPANY,

Conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

In 8000 shares of £1 10s. each, £1 to be paid on allotment. 83

The QUARRY is situated in the parish of St. Teath, near Camelford, CORNWALL, and has recently been most favourably reported on by the late manager of the Delabole Quarries, and by Mr. Ennor, of Wiveliscombe, Somerset. The slate which the quarry produces is preferred for its colour and quality by London architects, and will command the highest price in the market.

Persons who are desirous of seeing the prospectuses, or of obtaining shares, should immediately apply to one of the following brokers:—Mr. Trulock, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London; Mr. Luscombe, Vauxhall-street, Plymouth; Mr. Sandford, Musgrove-alley, Exeter; and Mr. Greenwood, Princess-street, Truro.

WRYSGAN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY,

ON THE FESTINIOG RANGE, PORT MADOC, NORTH WALES.

Capital £15,000, in shares of £1 each, without further liability.

Conducted on the COST-BOOK SYSTEM—No Royalty, and no Deed to Sign.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES BURT, Esq., York-street, Westminster, and Briar House, Stoke Newington
EDWARD BATES, Esq., Boundard-road, St. John's Wood.
G. B. HEATHER, Esq., East-place, Hackney.
T. W. WILKINSON, Esq., Gresham-street, City. 84
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, & Co., 50, Cornhill.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Thomas and Son, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street.
BROKER—George Humphrey, Esq., 8, Throgmorton-street.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS—Thomas Rowlandson, Esq., C.E., F.G.S.; at Port Madoc,
W. H. Rawlings, Esq.
PURSER AND MANAGER—T. W. Wilkinson, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 26, GRESHAM STREET, CITY.

The Directors have purchased the lease of these valuable Slate Quarries on very advantageous terms, the proprietor taking seven-eighths of his purchase-money in paid-up shares of the company.

The lease, which is equal to near 40 years unexpired, at the low rent of £35 per annum, without any royalty whatever, embraces an area of about 400 acres, with ample water-power for all purposes, the quarries or veins extending more than three-quarters of a mile, and 60 yards wide, on the course of a high mountain, showing an almost inexhaustible supply.

Four openings have already been made, and slates sold of the finest quality for roofing purposes, samples of which are lying for inspection at the offices of the company. Slabs can also be raised at these quarries up to 18 feet long; and from the advantages of this rock, scarcely any blasting will be required: thus enabling the company to make nearly all large size slates.

The roads are nearly made, with a tram-road from Port Madoc nearly to the works, so that a small outlay only is required to put the machinery and quarries into working order; and from the great and increasing demand for all kinds of slates, which far exceeds the supply (all the principal quarries having at least six months' orders on hand), the directors, with these advantages, hope to be enabled to pay a dividend in three or four months.

The Festiniog slates are known for their superiority, and this quarry is equal to any on the range, with advantages for working that enable the company, from careful calculations and estimates, to show a gross profit of 100 per cent.

The directors have, therefore, great satisfaction in recommending this undertaking as a safe and very profitable investment for tradesmen and the working classes in general. The public are invited to inspect the estimates, samples, and engineer's reports, at the offices of the company, where prospectuses may be had, and all information may be obtained.

Application for prospectuses and the remaining shares may be made, in the usual form, to the following brokers:—London, George Humphrey, Esq., 8, Throgmorton-street; Liverpool, Messrs. S. R. and T. R. Healey; Manchester, Messrs. Johnson, Bradley, and Walker; Hull, Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.; Leeds, Mr. T. M. Beverley; Bristol, Mr. J. K. Thomas; Edinburgh, Messrs. Hughson and Dobson; Glasgow, Mr. W. Mudie, jun.; Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Kell; Wakefield, Mr. P. Nightingale; or to the purser, T. W. Wilkinson, Esq., at the offices of the company, No. 26, Gresham-street, London.

MIXON GREAT CONSOLS COPPER MINE,

NEAR LEEK, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Capital, in 7500 parts, or shares (of which about 2000 are already taken up by parties in the district).—Deposit, 5s. per share.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. HINKS, Esq., Drayton-grove, Brompton, London—CHAIRMAN.
HENRY PARRISH, Esq., Moseley-road, Birmingham.
JOHN BRADBURY, Esq., Balsall Heath, Birmingham. 85
AUDITORS—John Barker, Esq., M.D., Richmond, Surrey;
W. C. Morgan, Esq., St. Enodor, Cornwall.
BANKERS—Messrs. Attwoods, Spooner, and Co., Birmingham.
MANAGING AGENT—Capt. William Bishop, Ipstones, near Cheadle, Staffordshire.
PURSER—Mr. T. Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-st., Birmingham.

OFFICES,—ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM; and 33, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

This valuable and extensive sett, held at moderate dues under a lease for 21 years, is situated in a highly mineralised district, being about two miles from, and in the same strata (that of limestone and shale alternating, the latter being the thinner bed), as the celebrated Ecton Mine, the property of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, which yielded a profit of £50,000 per annum for a number of years. It extends from north to south upwards of 500 fms., and from east to west upwards of 200 fms.

It has been partially worked, but in 1834 all operations were suspended, in consequence of family disagreements among the proprietors, and the engine (which was small, and constructed on a bad principle) not being of sufficient power to drain the mine. In the last working upwards of £100,000 worth of ore was raised.

Six lodes or "saddles" have been laid open in the eastern part of the sett. They run from north to south, parallel to, and at a short distance from, each other. Very recently some good stones of ore have been raised to the west of these lodes, from some joints and flat branches, which are undoubtedly feeders to them, and connected with other unexplored lodes. This is an important feature in the adventure, as the appearances of the branches perfectly justifies the belief that other lodes in addition to those already wrought on are in existence.

A "flookan" or "lum" runs east and west throughout the sett, directly towards Ecton, and is connected with all the lodes in that mine. As the lodes at Mixon approached this flookan they were found more than ordinarily productive, having formed large deposits upwards of 5 fms. wide. The lodes have been worked only on one side of this, and as at their points of dislocation they all proved rich, there is no reason to doubt but that, as is usual, they will be found equally rich on the other or south side.

There is a counter lode running about south-west and north-east, which intersects all the other lodes in the old workings. Three shafts have been sunk, the south shaft 60 fms., the engine-shaft 85 fms., and the north shaft 50 fms.

The whole of the lodes, with the exception of the easternmost, are in whole ground below the 60 fm. level. The easternmost has been worked to the 85 fathom level (the depth at which Ecton began to make her great riches), and was found more productive as it went deeper. Independent of all new workings, below the 60 fm. level, and in the western part of the sett, it is believed that a considerable quantity of rich ore ground will be ready to take away as soon as the mine is drained and cleared of the rubbish. The ores are mixed oxides and sulphurets, the latter predominating in depth, yielding from 18 to 30 per cent.

In addition to a 40 ft. water-wheel now on the mine, it is proposed to erect a steam-engine of sufficient power to drain it to at least double its present depth.

The capital requisite to put the works in full operation is estimated at about £7500, which it is proposed to raise by the issue of 7500 shares, to be paid for by a deposit, on application, of 5s. per share, and the balance by three equal quarterly instalments.

Prospectuses, with maps of the mine and sections of the underground workings, may be had, on application, to the purser, Mr. T. Lewis, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham; Messrs. Brunton and Son, sharebrokers, Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, City, London; Messrs. Robertson and Paton, sharebrokers, 2, Royal Bank-buildings, Liverpool; T. E. Flint, Esq., sharebroker, Leeds; Messrs. Earp and Son, sharebrokers, Derby; George Spilsbury, Esq., Stafford; or C. H. Birbeck, Esq., 45, High-street, Worcester; to whom also applications for shares must be made in the usual form.

Just published, price 6d.,

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1852,

by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S. To which is added, A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MINING INTEREST, by W. H. CUELL.—To be had at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-st. London. 86

NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION of GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South Americs, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.—I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gossan, quarts, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards. My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour. BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London. 87

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM. 88

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN PARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c,
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 89

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE. JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. *Reference.*—Professor Miller, King's College, London. 90

JOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. OFFICE,—7, SISE LANE, LONDON. 91

MESSRS. DISTIN AND CHAFE, ENGINEERS, DEVONPORT, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING, DRAWING, STAMPING, and other CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, CHILIAN MILLS, STAMPING, CRUSHING, and every other description of MACHINERY. Gold companies supplied with machinery and mining tools to any extent; and competent engineers engaged to erect and work machinery in Australia and California. 92

WM. PHILLIPS AND CO, PATENT GALVANIZED IRON-WORKS, SHADWELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, CONTRACTORS for the ERECTION of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS and BUILDINGS, TELEGRAPH, and other WIRES, SHEETS, TUBING, &c.; also, for GALVANIZING WROUGHT and CAST-IRON WORK of every description. Estimates and drawings furnished on application at the works. 93

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX AND CO., 10, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, and No. 114, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, MINING AGENTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of all description of MINING SHARES; and offices for the management of mining companies.—Offices of the Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Great Wheal Tonkin (Callington), Wheal Henry (Paul, Cornwall), Fursdon Manor Mine (South Tawton, Devon), &c.
Agents,—Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux, Telegraph-yard, Park-row, Leeds. 94

MINING RECORD OFFICES, TELEGRAPH YARD, PARK ROW, LEEDS.—Messrs. HENWOOD AND MOLYNEUX, MINE BROKERS and AGENTS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES and ADVICE in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of MINING PROPERTY. Mr. Henwood has just returned from an official visit to Cornwall and Devon, and has made such arrangements as will enable Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux to furnish the most correct information on every mine of note in those counties, as well as all Foreign and Colonial, Irish and Welsh mines. Mines inspected, surveyed, mapped, and reported on, if required, by the above firm. Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux are Agents for the Wheal Fortune, Wheal Tonkin, Wheal Prockter, the Fursdon Manor, and Wheal Henry Mines.
London Agency, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Strand. 95

MINING OFFICE, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.—Messrs. POWELL AND COOKE OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING PROPERTY; and being in constant communication with agents of practical experience, are in a position, and will not hesitate, to recommend, when called on to do so, such mines as they consider safe investments. Messrs. Powell and Cooke still refer with great pleasure to their special list,—Tavy Consols, Wheal Russell, Wheal Yeoland, Boringdon Consols, and Wheal Wrey, all of which, from their prospects and present prices, offer a fair opportunity for speculation. Lists of prices of dividend and other progressive mines on application or by post. For SALE: North British Australasians. 96

MINING OFFICES.—Messrs. CARTHEW AND CO., from Cornwall, having had a very long experience in the mines there, beg to OFFER THEIR SERVICES to any parties willing to TRANSACT BUSINESS in such matters. Dealers in Perran Wheal Jane, Penzance Consols, East Wheal Margaret, Levant, Balleswidden, Reeth Consols, East Wheal Tolgus, Wheal Treasury, Wh. Squire, Bosean, Wheal Owles, Hawke's Point, Botallack, Wheal Bal, Bosorn, Wh. Augusta, Wheal Carne, Spearne Consols, Boswidden, Rocks and Treverbyn, Halamanning, Polkerris, Wheal Kitty, East Halamanning, and West Ding Dong. Mines inspected at the shortest notice by practical mining agents.
Mining Offices, No. 52, Threadneedle-street, London. 97

MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSLEY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN, and begs especially to recommend for purchase—Caradon Consols, Wheal Russell, South Wheal Russell, Beacon Tin and Clay, Kilbrickcu, Wheal Golden, Crebors, Worthings, and Port Phillips. Every information given, and lists of prices furnished on application. 98

MR. W. LELEAN has for SALE a few Treviskey, 4 Herodsfoot, and 1 Mary Ann, shares. He is open also to BUY 6 Spearne Consols, 40 or 50 East Tamar, and Shares in Wheal Ellen, Great Sheba, Blackburn, Cobre, St. John del Rey.—76, King William-street. 99

MR. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON 100

MR. J. N. EDWARDS, MINING AGENT, 3, NAGS HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET. 101

MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. 102

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON. 103

MR. JAMES HOLLOW, MINE SHAREBROKER, LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL. 104
MINES INSPECTED by experienced AGENTS, and correct information furnished.

MR. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, AND SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL. 105
Mines inspected, and every information furnished.

MR. MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN, MINE BROKER AND GENERAL ASSAYER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL. 106

MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL. 107

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, PLYMOUTH. 108

GOLD, MINING, RAILWAY SHARES, &c.—Messrs. KENWORTHY AND CO. TRANSACT BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of STOCKS at the CLOSEST PRICES of the day; and ADVISE (CONFIDENTIALLY) with parties as to the best means of employing spare capital, either for speculation or permanent investment, whereby CERTAIN RETURNS are assured. Country interrogations promptly replied to.—Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Co., 2, Old Broad-street, City. 109

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the very favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in safe DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; also in others approaching that state, and upon which a great rise is anticipated, particulars of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

	DIVIDEND MINES.	
Alfred Consols	Merliyn	West Caradon
Bedford United	East Wheal Rose	West Providence
Carn Brea	South Caradon	Wheal Reeth
Condurrow	Spearne Consols	Wheal Trelawny
Devon Great Consols	Treviskey and Barrier	Wheal Lovel
Gonamena	Trumpet Consols	Wheal Basset
	PROGRESSIVE MINES.	
Anna Maria	Devon United	South Carn Brea
Butterdon	East Wheal Russell	Tavy Consols
Clive	Great Wheal Alfred	Wheal Arthur
Cloyprase Consols	Hingston Down Consols	Wheal Mary Ann
Craddock Moor	N. Britain Burra Burra	Wheal Crebor
Carbona	North Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Trefusis
	GOLD MINES.	
Agua Fria	Colonial Gold	Quartz Rock [ment
Anglo-Californian	Golden Mountain	Scottish Austral. Invest-
Australian Freehold	Lake Bathurst	Monarch
Ave Maria	Nouveau Monde	West Mariposa
British Australian	N. British Australasian	St. John del Rey
Carsons Creek	Port Philip	United Mexican

T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, situate at Bathurst and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the precious metal, and well adapted for the operations of a Company, or for agricultural or other purposes. 110

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector, and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.
The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick. 111

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.
DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

INDIA and CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA VIA SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th of March and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton; and on the 10th of March and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 29th of every month from Southampton.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghae.

N.B.—The rates of passage money and freight on the India and China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton. 112

MR. G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, 13½d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs their attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in use:—

1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more.—4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Young, Dowson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss and Co., Redeross-street. 113

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETERS, 12-in. £4 4s., 6-in. £3 3s.—To be had of the manufacturer, John Davis, mathematical instrument maker, Derby.
All kinds of instruments pertaining to mines made and repaired. 114

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 115

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere. 116

TO RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, PROPRIETORS OF COLLIERIES, MINES, &c.—JAMES B. WILSON, of the HAYDOCK PATENT WIRE-ROPE WORKS, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, LANCASHIRE, is prepared to supply the public with FLAT and ROUND ROPES for PITS, MINES, and INCLINES; and also with his PATENT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ROPE; at the lowest prices of the day. The ropes are manufactured under his improved patent, substituting a strand of fine wires for the core in lieu of a hempen one, as at present used. 117

CAST-STEEL BORERS, suitable for BORING EVERY KIND OF ROCK.—Apply to J. T. Tregellas, 80, Lemon-street, Truro.
N.B. Correspondents from a distance should be particular in describing the nature of the rock for which the borers are intended. When the mines are situated within 50 miles of Truro, the advertiser instructs the smiths in person. 118

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!—The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR (BAGGS'S PATENT) requires ONLY HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING of TIME in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the refuse quartz, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some TWO HOURS.
In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are added by the most powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already determined upon the immediate adoption of these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, the Alliance Californian Gold Mining Company, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.
For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.
N.B.—An engraving of the machines, with descriptive letter-press, will appear in the *Mining Journal* almost immediately. 119

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES.—(BAGGS'S PATENT).
These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. ISHAM BAGGS, at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.
A 4-horse Steam Stamp, complete, £130, royalty included, for cash, and other sizes at proportionate rates.
The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation: 120

TO ISHAM BAGGS, ESQ., LONDON.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

I am, yours, &c., ALFRED TRUEMAN.

Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly, July 23, 1852.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.—NOTICE.—One of these powerful ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK, at the ORE FLOORS and REDUCTION WORKS of Messrs. JOHNSON and MATTHEY, SUFFERANCE WHARF, MILLWALL, POPLAR, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following companies:—THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY, THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, THE ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY, THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN MINING COMPANY, THE ST. JOHN DEL REY (Gold, Brazil), THE LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain), THE LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY. And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private individuals, who have carefully timed the results of their crushing powers, and submitted their capabilities to the most severe tests. In proof of the utility of these engines, it may be observed, that the saving in manual labour which they will effect to one company alone (the St. John del Rey) will amount to many thousand pounds sterling per annum.—For cards to view the engine at Millwall, apply, by letter, to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where any further particulars may be obtained on application. 121

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.
All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above. 122

MINING SHARES.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY has received instructions to SELL the following SHARES:—Spearne Consols (£10 15s.); West Wheal Basset (10*l.* 15s.); Hennock (8*l.* 10s.); Leeds Town (1*l.* 7s. 6d.); East Caradon (2*l.* 15s.); Wheal Robert (1*l.* 17s. 6d.); Prince Albert (2*l.*); Hingston (5. 5s.); Rorrington (1*l.* 5s.); Mary Ann (50*l.*); Wheal Guskus (1*l.* 7s. 6d.); Monarch (Australian) Gold (11s.); Worthing (10s.); and North British Australian: and to PURCHASE in the following:—Weston, East Russell, Ritton Castle, South Devon Great Consols, Bionfloyd, West Wheal Edward, Linares, Blaen Caylen, Surprise, Augusta Consols, Tavy, and Churchstoke. Mr. SPRATLEY also TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all British and Foreign mines.—2, Winchester-buildings, London. 123

MR. ROBERT TRIPP, MINING AGENT, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, 42, CORNHILL, has for SALE SHARES in the BEST DIVIDEND MINES; to pay the purchaser 12½ to 20 per cent. per annum; also in PROGRESSIVE MINES, which will shortly pay dividends, including, Alfred Consols, Botallack, West Providence, Treviskey, East Wheal Rose, Wheal Seton, South Caradon, Wheal Margaret, United Mines, Wheal Golden, Great Polgooth, South Tamar, Trehane, South Tolgus, East Tamar, South Wheal Frances, Spearne Consols, Tincroft, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Bedford United, Pembroke and Crinnis, East Wheal Vor, East Margaret, North Damsel, Wheal Arthur, West Alfred Consols, Great Alfred, Wheal Harriett, East Wheal Russell, Crebor, Balnoon Consols, Leeds Town Consols, Peru, Cubert, Great Bryn, Sidney Godolphin, &c. And is a BUYER of Wheal Buller, Basset, West Caradon, Linares, &c. The Californian and Australian shares dealt in at current rates. 124

KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.

MESSRS. F. AND HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING AND STRAND FENCING WORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, 18, ST. MARY'S GATE, MANCHESTER, and 10, NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL, SOLE AGENTS for KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES, for mines, railways, inclines, &c. These ropes are now most extensively used throughout the whole of the mining districts of this kingdom; and reference can be given to the largest proprietors, as to their superiority over all other ropes. These ropes are made by improved machinery. All ropes sent CARRIAGE PAID.
PATENT GALVANIZED TWISTED SIGNAL CORD, for the use of mines, railways, &c., WILL NOT RUST or CORRODE.

For mines they are very well adapted, as they will not rust or corrode, and are exceedingly strong. Prices, 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., & 21s. per 100 yds., according to strength.
PATENT HAIR BOILER FELT, for saving fuel, and ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per foot, supplied.
Apply for prices, &c., at the manufactories, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds, 18, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, and 10, North John-street, Liverpool. 125

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS, AND WIRE STRAND FENCING.

MESSRS. F. AND HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING WORKS, No. 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, 18, ST. MARY'S GATE, MANCHESTER, and 10, NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL, the ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS of the PATENT STRAND FENCING, formed of twisted wires, for parks, pleasure grounds, railways, inclosures, &c. Upwards of 600 miles have been fixed in this country, and it is admitted to be the most efficient fence in use. Price from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per yard, fixed, according to the kind of fence.
IRON HURDLES, GATES, and SOLID WIRE FENCING, manufactured at low prices.
GALVANIZED GAME NETTING, very strong and neat, and NEVER REQUIRING PAINTING, 2 ft. wide, and 2 in. mesh, 7d., 9½d., and 1s. 0½d. per yard.
GALVANIZED IRON GUTTERS, never want painting, 9d., 1s., & 1s. 4d. per yd.
GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, for farm buildings, mills, sheds, &c.
ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per square foot. 126
GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORD, formed as a twisted cord or rope, for mines, from 15s. per 100 yards.
For prices, drawings, and estimates, apply at the manufactories, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds, 18, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, and 10, North John-street, Liverpool. Sole Agents for the Fire Annihilator Machines, and Kuper's Improved Patent Wire Ropes.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.—The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, ESTABLISHED a MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDERS without DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.
PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 60 to 100—that is, 60 lbs. of oxichloride paint will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best white lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the oxichloride dries into a hard tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint. In using the oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required, oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called flatting and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of paper stainers and leather dressers, the oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

AGENTS.
LONDON—Mr. Richard Cooke, 7, Sise-lane.
Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., 9, Upper Thames-street.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Johnson and McGowan.
MANCHESTER—Mr. James Douglas.
LEEDS—Messrs. T. and E. G. Jepson.
SUNDERLAND—Mr. John Young.
DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL—Mr. Richd. Penrose, Tavistock & Plymouth.
EDINBURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. William Bailey, jun., Greenside-place, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow.
DUBLIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND—Mr. P. Linskey, No. 91 Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
BELFAST—Messrs. William Stevenson, jun., and Co. 127

PIGEONS.—A TREATISE on the ART OF BREEDING and MANAGING all the known DOMESTICATED and FANCY PIGEONS, carefully compiled from the best authors, containing the whole of the works of the late John Moore (1735), Mayor (1765), D. Girtin, J. Boys, Esqs. Notes, with Observations and Reflections, by J. M. EATON, Author of the *Almond Tumbler*; with Seven elegantly executed engraved coloured Portraits, as large as life, by DEAN WOLSTENHOLE—viz., Two Almonds, Black Mottle, Red Baldhead, Yellow Beard Tumblers, Black Carrier, and Blue Pied English Pouter.—Published by, and to be obtained of, the author, John Matthews Eaton, No. 7, Islington-green, London, price 10s, post free. Money orders payable 86, Islington. 128

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE.—Messrs. S. ALLSOPP AND SONS beg to inform the TRADE, that their celebrated ALES may be obtained in casks of 18 gallons, and upwards, from the BREWERY, Burton-on-Trent; and from the under-mentioned branch establishments:—

LONDON, at 61, King William-street, City.
LIVERPOOL, at Cook-street.
MANCHESTER, at Ducie-place.
DUDLEY, at the Burnt Tree.
GLASGOW, at 115, St. Vincent-street.
DUBLIN, at Ulster Chambers, Dame-street.
BIRMINGHAM, at Market Hall. 129

Messrs. ALLSOPP AND SONS take the opportunity of announcing to PRIVATE FAMILIES that their ALES, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in DRAUGHT and BOTTLES, GENUINE, from all the most RESPECTABLE LICENSED VICTUALLERS, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for.
When in bottle, the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP AND SONS" written across it.

KERR AND STRANG, PERFUMERS AND WIG MAKERS, 124, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, respectfully inform the nobility and public, that they have invented and brought to the greatest perfection the following articles, besides numerous others:—Their VENTILATING NATURAL CURL; LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S PERUKES, either crops or full dress, with partings and crowns so natural as to defy detection, and with or without their improved metallic springs; VENTILATING FRONTS, BANDEAUX BORDERS, NATTES, BANDS A LA REINE, &c.; also, their INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and never fades nor acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes; it is permanent, free from smell, and perfectly harmless. Any lady or gentleman, sceptical of its effects in dyeing any shade of colour, can have it applied, free of any charge, at Kerr and Strang's, 124, Leadenhall-street.—Sold wholesale and retail, in cases at 7s. 6d., 15s., and 20s.; samples 3s. 6d., sent to all parts on receipt of post-office order or stamps. 130

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN, AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS supersede the use of inward medicines for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping-cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains. These truly invaluable plasters are compounded on medico-chemical principles, from British herbs, and gums and balsams of Eastern climes; have the words "ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS" engraved on the Government stamp; and signed on the back "ROBT. ROPER."—Prepared only by Robert Roper and Son, chemists, Sheffield, who possess a large number of testimonials, from highly respectable parties, of cures effected in numerous varieties of the above diseases. Full sized plasters, 1s. 1½d., for children, 9½d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each; and in tins for the use of hospitals, unions, family use, and charitable purposes, at 4s. 6d., 2?s., and 3?s. Sold by most medicine vendors.
Beware of Imitations.—Ask for ROPER'S PLASTER. 131

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite RELISH to STEAKS, CHOPS, and all ROAST MEAT GRAVIES, FISH, GAME, SOUP, CURRIES, and SALAD; and by its tonic and invigorating properties enable the stomach to perfectly digest the food. The daily use of this aromatic and delicious sauce is the best safeguard to health.
Sold by the proprietors, Lea and Perrins, 19, Fenchurch-street, London, and 68, Broad-street, Worcester; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, and other oilmen and merchants, London; and generally by the principal dealers in sauce.—N.B. To guard against imitations, see that the names of "LEA AND PERRINS" are upon the label and patent cap of the bottle. 132.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 16s	£20¼	19½ 20	£5 16 0	£0 8 0—Jan., 1853.
1248	Allt-y-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	2		0 7 6	0 5 0—Jan., 1851.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	4⅛		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	10¼		11 0 6	0 6 6—Feb., 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2⅞	10	10 ½ 12½	4 7 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1853.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	4⅞	0 2 6	0 2 6—Nov. 1851.
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100		750 0 0	—May, 1849.
100	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	182½	600	700 800	485 10 0	15 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	3½	4½		0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 12s.	3½		1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	82½		214 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	60	60	—	—
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	116	125	28 0 0	3 0 0—Feb., 1853.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15½	3¼	3½	—	—
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	210		15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	460	460	304 0 0	9 10 0—Jan., 1853.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6		55 0 0	— —1850.
180	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	75	90 100	855 14 0	— —1847.
2560	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	7¼	6¼	8	0 5 0	— —Jan. 1852.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	110	106	4 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	150	150	233 0 0	— —1843.
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	65		840 0 0	—
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	220	205 235	2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
300	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	7½		1 4 0	0 12 0—Aug. 1852.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		—	—
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1⅞	4⅞	5	0 17 5	0 1 8—Dec., 1852.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20		22 0 0	— —
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	12¼	14	13 14	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200		353 6 8	—Jan. 1851.
56000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1⅛	—		0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	4⅞	4⅛ ⅜	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	175	168	156 10 0	7 10 0—Feb., 1853.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	14	17½ 18	0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug. 1851.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	24	21		25 0 0	—Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		224 0 0	— —
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9⅞	4¼		0 15 6	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	10		2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	155		1036 0 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1852.
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	1000		745 0 0	45 0 0—Dec., 1852.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2⅞	5	4½ 5	1 6 0	0 4 0—Feb., 1853.
100	Milwr (lead), Flint	150	175		10 0 0	10 0 0—Oct., 1851
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	17	17¼	8 1 0	0 7 0—Dec., 1852.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	330	315	263 0 0	7 10 0—Dec., 1852.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180		240 10 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	—	11		1 6 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1⅛	20	19 20	22 1 0	0 16 0—Oct., 1852.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21⅛	40		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	750		240 0 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13		4 5 0	1 0 0—Dec., 1852.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20⅞	22½	25	19 9 6	0 15 0—Feb. 1853.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	2½	2⅛	0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
25200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury.	1	1¼		0 10 8	— —July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	203	235	267 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1⅞	7¼	7½ ⅞	0 15 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1853.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	240	250	61 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37⅞	190	192½ 195	211 15 0	6 0 0—Jan., 1853.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	10½	10⅞ 11	7 11 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	7		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125		880 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	16	8½	7⅛	11 10 0	—
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	7¼	7¼	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	12	10⅞ 11	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb. 1853.
512	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	2⅞	22		15 12 6	1 0 0—Feb., 1853.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2		1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1847.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	140		4680 15 0	— —1848.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	14		402 10 0	— —April, 1851.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	90		295 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	135		25 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	380	385 390	23 15 0	10 0 0—Jan., 1853.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	7⅞	8		2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	360	350	206 5 0	8 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	55	55 57	15 10 0	2 10 0—Dec., 1852.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	580	580 600	370 0 0	20 0 0—Feb., 1853.
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	22½		5 0 0	—
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	1250	1200	242 10 0	22 10 0—Jan., 1853.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	150		1 8 2	1 8 2—Dec., 1852.
4280	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4½	7⅞	7⅛ ⅞	0 7 6	0 2 6—Dec., 1852.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	10		5 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	120	112½		2349 10 0	10 0 0—Jan., 1853.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	4⅛		1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
256	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	20		2 10 0	1 10 0—Feb., 1853.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	48		17 10 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1852.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117		196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¼	45	45	23 5 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1852.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	220	250 300	85 3 0	12 10 0—Feb., 1853.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	54		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	190		227 10 0	4 0 0—Dec., 1852.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8⅞	62		29 10 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅞	27½	26½	9 5 0	0 10 6—Dec., 1852.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	50	50	19 18 0	1 5 0—Feb., 1853.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5060	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	4½	6	3 10 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1⅛	1 1⅛	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	4½	4½	34 17 6	— —Dec. 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	175		125 0 0	5 0 0—Sept. 1, 1852.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	42½	43½	56 12 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1853.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	7		3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	21	17½	7 10 0	0 5 0—June, 1852.
9000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	14	12½ 13½ 15	0 3 0	0 3 0—Sept., 1852.
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	12		4 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 1852.
150000	Mariquita and New Granada	1	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0—Jan., 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	6⅞	6⅛ ⅛	4 10 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1853.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper) Cuba	12	6⅞	6⅞	33 4 0	— —Jan., 1853.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold) Brazil	15	29⅞		19 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1852.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28¼	6½	7⅛ 7	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 1853.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Ashford Consols (sil.-lead, cop.)	1	1⅜	
4000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	⅛	½	
10000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	2	
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestowe	26s. 6d.	1	1¼ ½
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	—	10⅞	
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 3s. 6d.	1½	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	9⅞	12¼	14½
10000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	2	2	
6000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	1⅞	1¼	1
955	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	10	7	
6144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1	
120	Bollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	18	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	2⅞	3½	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20½	25	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	3	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	2	3	
14000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	⅛	½	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	8s. 6d.	1½	1¼ ½
2300	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardigansh.	3⅞	⅜	
—	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	6⅝	8	
1500	Busparvo (tin, cop.), Gwinear	1	1	
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	
7000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	1	3	
1024	Caerphilly & Carfnnon, S. Wales	3	4	
3000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	1	1¼	
4090	Calstock Consols (copper)	4¼	1⅞	
4000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	2⅛	1⅛	1⅜ 1½
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	1	17	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	6	4	
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1⅞	1⅞	
3000	Carthew (cop., lead), Wadebridge	6⅞	4	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	5⅛	8¼	
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St Colomb	2¼	1¼	
200	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	102	
9000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	18s.	3	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	5½	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10	10	10½
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	10	
211	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	34	50	
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	8⅞	7	
256	Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne	25½	17⅛	
512	Creegbrawse (copper), Cornwall	13⅛	20	35
1000	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	20	20
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	1⅞	1¼	
10000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardigansh.	⅜	1	
6000	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3	5	
4000	Ditto Ditto	2	3½	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	2	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr, Lanegryn	¼	1	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	1⅛	4	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	3⅛	4	
7200	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	12	4	
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	3⅛	1	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	7l 8s 6d	4	
1000	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	¼	2	
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	3⅛	3	
4000	Dolfrwynog (cop.), Merioneth	¼	1	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	4	4	
—	Duke of Cornwall (copper)	5	—	6

* 2l. of the 3l. carries interest at 6 per cent. from Sept. 1st, 1851, to Jan. 25th, 1853; and 6 per cent. upon 1l. only after the 25th Jan., 1853.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11⅛	12	
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	16s.	⅞	
1306	East Balleswidden, Sancreed	2⅞	2	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	19	
2500	East Birch Tor (tin), Devon	3	3¼	
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	4	5¼ ⅛
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1⅛	7	
4000	East Gunnis Lake June. (cop.)	1⅞	2	
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	1	4	2½
512	East Seton & W. Maude, Redruth	11⅛	5	5¼
9000	East Tamar (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1⅞	2	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	37	1¼ 2 ¼
2048	East Wheal Bedford	1⅞	2	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	2	4	4½ 5
512	East Wheal Leisure, Perran	16	10	10
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, cop.)	4⅞	13	
564	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	12½	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	5	
1280	Esgair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	7	
32	Four Dargue (lead) Cumberland	12	35	
2000	Gallt-y-Maen, Merioneth	2	2¼	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1⅞	1⅞	
2048	Gelfron (copper) Wales	—	9	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5⅛	5	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	94½	25	
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	24	
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1¼	1⅞	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	3¼	3	
30000	Great Crinnis (copper)	1	1¼	1¼
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	22⅞	40	40 42
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2⅛	2¼	
1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	8l. 5s. 11d.	2	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	75	100	
512	Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9⅞	3	
—	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	⅞	1l. 1s.	1¼ 1⅜
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	6⅛	9	8½ 9
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (copper)	2⅞	5¼	5 ¼
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	1⅞	⅝ ⅞
873	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	17	4	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	4⅞	5½	
1698	Lamheroe Wheal Maria (cop.)	16	1⅞	
1024	Lamin (copper), Gwinear	3¼	3½	3 ½
252	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	4	
256	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	5	5	
12000	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	2½	2⅛	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	64	14	17½
13000	Llynmalees (lead), Cardigansh.	1⅛	⅞	
4000	Loveden United (lead), Cardigan	⅛	1	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	1l. 6s.	⅞	
6000	Marke Valley (cop.), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d	5	
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¼	6	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	2⅞	7¼	
246	Mengearne and Tregunstis (tin)	8	8	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	⅞	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	5⅞	
2000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	4⅛	3⅛	
1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1⅛	
320	Nansegollan, (tin), Camborne	14⅛	12	
15000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfin	1	1¼	1¼
3000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3	7	
1024	North Abram (copper), Crowan	⅛	1	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	8⅞	10½	10
6000	North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	1⅛	1⅛ ⅞
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	2	
2500	North Frances (cop.), Camborne	1	1⅛	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¼	2	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	2¼	⅜	
1200	N.W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	7⅛	8	
1024	North Wh. Robert, Walkampton	4⅞	7½	7½ 8
3000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1½	3	3 3¼
2000	Ockment (cop., sil.-lead), Devon	1⅞	1⅞	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	1	1	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	5	5
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	1¼	2¾	
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	3⅞	4	4¼ ⅜
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	1	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	1	⅛	
1026	Pendarves Consols, Camborne	6⅞	2	
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3	—	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead)	5¼	—	
1024	Penzance Con. (tin), Sancreed	5	3	
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5⅛	6	
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	2	1⅛	
3000	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10	10	8
1024	Praed Con. (tin), Towednack	1⅛	⅜	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxillyan	1⅛	3¼	3¼
3072	Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2	2	2¾
480	Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crowan.	5¼	6¼	
7000	Reeth Consolidated, Towednack	4⅞	18s	
2500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	15	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin)	£5 12	3⅛	
256	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	6¾	5⅛	6⅛ 7
5000	Round Hill, Salop	⅝	2½	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (cop.), Breage	5¾	5½	5⅝ 6
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1	5	
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	11⅛	10	
256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	14½	
5000	South Crenver (copper)	3	4⅛	2¼ 2⅜
4196	South Friendship Wheal Ann	2⅞	2	
2000	South of Scotland	2¼	⅜	
300	South Speed, Uny Lelant	25	25	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	30	
—	St. Blazey Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	3⅞	3⅜ 4
512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	1⅛	1½	
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	28s	6	6 ¼
4800	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1¼	2¼	2¼
1000	Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	3⅞	5¼	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	7⅞	11	
10000	Trannack United Mines (tin, co.)	1	2	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	2	9	9½
4096	Treburget United (lead) St. Teath	1¼	1½	1⅛
145	Tregorden, Wadebridge	25	5	
2048	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	2¼	1¼	
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1¼	2½	
1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	6½	6¼	
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	6¾	9⅝	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3¼	4	3¾ 4
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), Carnar.	4¾	4	
10000	Tyn-yr-beth (slate)	1	1½	
2000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	⅞	2¼	2¼
1000	Ditto (paid up)	1	2⅜	2½
1024	United Mines (cop., tin), Tavis.	15½	13	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	⅞	1¾	1¾
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	1	⅝	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	⅛	
1024	West Abraham (cop.), Crowan.	⅛	2½	3½
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	14⅞	36	
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1⅞	10	10½
2560	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2	2	
256	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	10¼	115	142½
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	3⅞	13	13
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0s. 8d	8¼	8½
2048	West Goginan, Cardiganshire	3⅞	1½	
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	10⅛	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe	1⅞	⅜	
186	West Roskear (cop.), Camborne	£3 9 2	5	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	77	120	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14½	⅞	
120	West Trethellan, Gwennap	15	11	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	3	4¼	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	10⅛	7	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Calstock	1⅞	1⅛	1¼
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	32¼	25	24¾ 25
1024	West Wheal Treasury (cop.)	£10 4 10	10⅛	10½
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5	
6400	Wheal Anna (tin), St. Austell	1	2	1½ 2
1228	Wheal Arthur (cop.), Calstock	7	35	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1⅛	2	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6½	5	
539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	7⅛	7⅛	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	⅜	3	4
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	5⅛	9¼	
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper, tin)	£6 2 10	4⅛	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	3	15	
1024	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	6¾	15	15 16
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	3	6	7
4500	Wheal Elizabeth (tin), St. Ewe	⅛	⅞	⅞
1092	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	3⅛	2	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	5	10	
764	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	15½	11	
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3	3⅛	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	⅞	1⅛	
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1	1⅞	
6000	Wheal James (iron, cop.), Roche	1	1⅞	1¼
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£3 8 6	7⅛	
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	⅛	2	5 5¼
6000	Wheal Langford (cop., sil.-lead)	⅜	1⅛	
1000	Wheal Lemon (copper), Germoe	£7 8s.	5	6
6144	Wheal Maudlin, Lanlivery	1	1	
942	Wheal May (silver-lead, cop.)	4⅛	3	
256	Wheal Music (copper), St. Agnes	1	1	
808	Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston	2¼	1	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead, copper)	£3 17	1⅛	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	50	40	
6400	Wheal Prockter (lead), St. Kew	1	1	1
256	Wheal Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes	4⅞	2	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	10s	⅞	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	2l. 1s 6d.	5	4⅛ 5
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2⅛	2¼	2⅞ ⅜
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	1	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	2⅞	5¼	
512	Wheal Sophia (sil.-lead), Lezant	11¼	11⅛	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper, tin)	£7 3 3	11	
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	5⅞	2½	
247	Wheal Stanley (tin)	1⅞	1½	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage & Crowan	2⅞	1	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	1⅞	3½	
2000	Wheal Tom, Stoke Climsland	6⅛	—	
4000	Wheal Treasury (copper, tin)	⅛	1	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	14⅞	18	21
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	2¼	8¼	8½
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1⅞	2	
267	Wheal Tryphena, Camborne	42	17	
6000	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	2⅛	2	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	8⅛	18	15½ 17½
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	6l. 18s.	3	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	1⅞	⅝	
4096	Wheal Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	1⅞	5	4¼ 5
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	2s	1½	
2048	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	8	9	8¼

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
500	Albion (porcelain & bleach. clay)	5¼	5⅞	
2049	Anna Maria (sil.-lead), Caradon	18s 6d	1	
1024	Appledore (sil.-lead, cop.) St. Ives	4⅞	1	
10000	Arundell United (cop) Ashburton	1	3	
10000	Ballyhickey, Clare	3	3	
5000	Bargally (sil.-lead), Kirkcudbr.	21s.	⅞	
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche, Cornwall	⅝	⅞	
251	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	3¼	1	
8000	Bicton Consols (lead), St. Ives	1	1	
64	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	16	20	
1800	Blaen Caylen (lead), Cardigan	⅜	1½	1⅛
5000	Bodcall	1⅞	—	
5000	Bodewt, South Wales	16s. 6d	1l. 1s.	
1000	Boiling Well (copper), Gwithian	1	1⅛	
6000	Bolenowe	⅞	4⅛	
20000	Boscarne, Bodmin	3	—	
18195	Britannia (gold, cop.), Devon	1l. 1s.	⅛	⅜ 1
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniot	5⅛	4	
1536	Caradon Vale (cop., lead), St. Ive	£4 4s.	1	
30000	Carbery West (copper), Ireland	⅛	⅞	⅞
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linking.	21s. 6d	⅞	
3120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	2	3
6000	Cawson Hill (cop.), S. Tawton	1	2	2
4422	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-lead), Cardigan	24s	1	1
1248	Christow (silver-lead)	4⅛	7	
1024	Churchstoke (lead), Salop	15s. 6d	1	
2000	Clara	⅛	1⅛	
20000	Classadaugh (copper), Ireland	1	1½	
5000	Clive (lead), Glamorgan	1¼	5¼	
1000	Cockley Beck (copper)	⅜	2	
5000	Coniston United (copper)	⅛	2	2
15000	Connemara (silver-lead), Galway	1	1⅜	1¼ ⅞
6400	Crow Hill (sil.-lead), St. Steph.	1	3¼	3⅛
5000	Devon Consols North (copper)	2⅞	1	
2048	Devon Consols West (copper)	1⅞	1½	
10000	Devon Tin Mines, Dartmoor	1	1	
5000	Devon United (silver-lead, cop.)	1	1¼	
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix, Linking.	1	4	
12000	Dyssurnant (slate)	1	1	
6144	East Caradon (copper)	1¼	2⅞	2¼ ⅜
128	East Carn Brea (cop.), Redruth	4	2⅞	
5000	East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright	⅛	1⅞	
1024	East Buller (cop.), near Redruth	4	6⅞	
1024	East Ding Dong (tin)	⅛	1⅛	
6000	East Kitt Hill (cop., tin), Cornw.	1	2	
10000	East Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	1	1¼	
128	East Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	5	12	
1000	East Tresooll	1	2⅛	
1024	East Uny Consols	—	2	
1024	East Wheal Fortune, St. Hilary	2	2	
2048	East Wheal Josiah, Tavistock	1⅛	⅞	
1000	East Wheal Reeth, Lelant	3⅞	1⅛	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	2l 1s	11	
10000	East Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1l 1s	1⅛	
1000	East White Grit (lead), Salop	10s. 6d.	2	
1021½	Exmoor Eliza (cop.), S. Molton	5⅞	6⅛	
5000	Fat-work & Wh. Virtue, St. Col.	1	3	
1024	Freidd Llwyd Mines, Wales	1¼	3	
—	Fursdon Manor (cop.), S. Tawton	1	1⅜	
4000	Gawton United	1⅛	1½	
1000	Gellirheivin (sil.-lead), Cardigan	1	3	
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen (copper)	⅛	⅞	
256	Glynn Wh. Mary, Cardingham	1⅞	1⅛	
10000	Golden Mile (lead), Glamorgan	3s. 6d	1	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	⅞	
512	Great Rough Tor (cop.), Cornw.	37	12	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin, cop.)	11⅞	10⅛	
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	3	
6400	Great West Roskear, Gwithian	1	2	
5000	Great Wheal Agar (tin, copper)	1	1	
1024	Great Wheal Fortune (tin)	1¼	1¼	
6000	Great Wheal Tonkin (copper)	1	1⅛	
200000	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	1⅛	
1000	Gurlyn (tin), St. Erth	1	1⅛	
10000	Hibernian (copper), Ireland	12¼	¼	
10000	Hill Bridge Consols, Peter Tavy	1	3⅛	
1024	Kenneggy (copper), Breague	8s. 2d.	5	
4096	Lamerton United (cop.), Devon	⅛	⅞	
1024	Lantalliack (sil.-lead), Landrake	⅞	1	
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	1s	1	
20000	Mizen Head (copper), Cork	⅛	⅞	
160	Morvah Consols (tin, copper)	4	1¼	
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	2s	1	
5000	New Cop. Bottom, Bridestowe	1¼	1	
4096	New East Crowndale (cop., tin)	1⅞	1⅞	
10000	New Polgooth and Woodclase	1⅛	1⅞	
1024	Mount Alexander, Colan, Corn.	⅞	⅞	
4000	Norbury (copper), Salop	1s. 6d.	⅛	
5000	North Britain Burra Burra (cop.)	2⅛	3	
8000	North Cornwall	2	3	
256	North Crenver (copper)	12⅛	12⅛	
256	North Fowey (cop.), Tywardreath	4⅞	6	
10000	North Towy & Cystanog (lead)	⅛	1	
1060	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	1⅞	5⅛	
406	Penhauger (lead), Menheniot	2	2¼	
50000	Perran Con. (cop.), Perr. Uthnoe	2	—	
4000	Perran Wheal Jane (tin, copper)	¼	⅞	
5000	Penllyne Court (lead), Glamorg.	⅛	1⅞	
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	3	30	
4096	Phœnix Consols (cop.), St. Cleer	6d	1⅞	
1536	Phœnix Gt. Con., Linkinhorne	1	1⅞	
50000	Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	1⅞	
2220	Polzeath Con. (lead), St. Minver	1	1	
2048	Ponterwyd (sil.-lead), Cardigan	⅞	2½	
12000	Prignant Con. (sil.-lead), Card.	1	1⅛	
8000	Red Dragon (silver-lead), Wales	1	1⅛	
2500	Ringabella (sil.-lead), nr. Cork	4	3	
4000	Ritton Castle (lead), Salop	7s.	⅞	
100000	Royal Hibernian (lead), Kerry	1	1	
3500	Silver Brook (sil.-lead), Devon	1	3	
4094	Sourton Con. (copper), Sourton	18s.	1	
5000	South Alfred Consols	1	1¼	
20000	South Cork (cop.), Ballydehob	1	1¼	
21000	South Devon Cons. (cop.), Tavist.	1	1	
1200	South-East White Grit (lead)	1s.	—	
6144	South Phœnix	⅛	3	
953	South Plain Wood, Ashburton	£6 7s	1⅛	
3072	South-West Phœnix (copper)	1	2	
2000	South Wales Mining Co. (lead)	1⅞	2	
1024	South Wheal Alfred (cop), Gwin.	⅛	1	
4000	South Wheal Russell	⅛	2¼	
6144	St. Austell Consols (cop. & tin)	1	2	
1200	Swanpool, Budock	5	22	
5000	Temple Con. (tin, cop.), Cornw.	2	2	
50000	Treburget Consols (cop., lead)	⅛	⅞	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	4⅞	13	
3000	Tregonebris and Fat-work (tin)	1	1	
833	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	4⅞	⅞	
4000	Tremollett Down, Stoke Clims.	⅞	⅞	
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	1	1⅞	
4000	Tresellyn Consols, Altarnun	⅛	⅞	
1024	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	7⅞	4	
4096	Trevallick (silv.-lead), Liskeard	6d	18d.	
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	1	1⅞	
4096	Trewetha	⅞	3	
5120	Treworlis and Trenethick (tin)	⅛	1⅛	
512	Tywardreath (cop.), St. Blazey	16	35	
5000	Tyllwyd (lead) Llanbadarn Fawr	1	1¼	
3000	United Gefail-y-Miners (copper)	⅛	⅞	
1000	West Allt-y-Crib (sil.-lead)	6s.	—	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	9⅛	19	
256	West Sharp Tor, Linkinghorne	38	120	
—	West Sheba	—	2¼	
1056	West Stray Park, Camborne	2	4	
6240	West United Hills (cop.), Illogan	18s	1	
6000	West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just	1	1	
64	West Wheal Darlington (cop.)	£84 15 2	80	
4096	West Wheal Edward	⅞	—	
1024	West Wh. Fanny (tin) Zennor.	2	3¼	
2000	West Wheal Friendship (cop.)	2	2	
2048	West Wheal Robins	⅛	⅛	
2048	West Wheal Rose (lead)	2	[illegible]	
2500	West Wheal Trannack, Sithney	1	[illegible]	
3072	Weston (lead), Shropshire	⅞	2⅞	
4096	Wheal Albert, Calstock	⅞	[illegible]	
5000	Wheal Bazely (sil.-lead), Calstock	1	1⅛	
5000	Wheal Bawden (sil.-ld.) St. Teath	7s	⅛	
1742	Wheal Benny (cop.), Calstock	⅞	⅛	
1024	Wheal Catherine, Liskeard	4	3	
6400	Wheal Cocke (cop.), St. Enoder	⅛	1	
3000	Wheal Dora (tin, cop.), St. Cleer	3⅞	1	
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock	⅞	3¼	
1024	Wheal Ellen	4s.	⅞	
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	1¼	1	
2048	Wh. Fenwick (copper), Mullion	⅛	1	
916	Wheal Fortescue (cop.), Tavist.	5½	⅞	
2048	Wheal Fortune (lead), Landulph	⅞	1	
5000	Wheal Fortune, South Tawton	1	2½	
1536	Wheal Gill (cop., lead), Liskeard	8	7	
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, nr. Oakhampton	1⅞	⅞	
1024	Wheal Hill (tin, cop.), Cornwall	⅞	1	
1200	Wheal Ludcott	—	2	
1024	Wheal Neptune, Perranuthnoe	£5 11	4⅛	
6000	Wheal Norris	1	1½	
8960	Wheal Peru (sil.-lead), Cornwall	4s	1⅛	
4096	Wheal Sarah (copper), Sourton	⅛	⅜	
10000	Wheal Samson, St. Teath	1	⅜	
4000	Wheal Surprise	⅞	1	
1024	Wheal Treluswell, Stythians	6⅞	7⅛	
4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	23s. 6d	1	
4096	Wheal Wrey, St. Ive, Liskeard	6s	1⅛	
100	Wyndham Consols, Cumberland	10	12⅛	

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	2	
19000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	5	7	
6000	Barossa Range	1⅞	⅞	
75000	Brucutu (gold), Brazil	⅜	1⅛	
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	2	
3250	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	2⅞	2¼	
24000	Liguanea & Gen. Min. Co. of Ja.	1	⅞	
25000	Monarch Gold	⅛	2¼	
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	3	
104000	North British Australasian	1	3	
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	1	2	
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrews	⅞	2½	
5000	Royal West Indian (copper)	10	10	
80000	Upper Canada (copper)	⅞	⅞	
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	⅛	⅞	

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Companies.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
32000	Aubin (coal and iron)	5	—	
40000	Australasian (coal)	1	1⅞	
8000	Blaenavon (iron) South Wales	50	15	
26000	British Iron Company	13¼	9	
50000	Portland (iron) Scotland	2	2⅞	
10000	Rhymney Iron	50	23	
10000	Do. New	15	7	

. Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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